THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 157.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1848. [PRICE 6d.

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N.B.—Caution.—Beware of very low-priced Teas. The Duty on all Teas is 2s. 2½d. per lb.; the merchant's lowest price for sound Congou is 9d. per lb.—Calculate the cost.

ABBISS and COMPANY, 60, Gracechurch-street.

COALS.—COCKERELL and CO., (late Beard Co.) quote from the Coal Exchange Registry (published by authority of the Corporation) that during the month of Oct. last 221,284 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity only 44,010 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal only in best coal, viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last 15 years. Present cash prices, 25s. per ton.—PURFLEET-WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. Halse, his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expact any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it. Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. Halse in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion; for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the teas use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame, that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEORGE R. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten-Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ANOMALY MADE MORE ANOMALOUS.

OF course, the Church of England in Ireland—how suggestive the title, it is worth a parenthesis to note—is a much misunderstood, and sadly calumniated institution. To the irreverent and malignant it may present some phases of inconsistency—and, viewed in some lights, may show upon its surface the colour of injustice. But on the whole, it is to be supposed, and substantially, it both intends and compasses a beneficent object. The charity which "thinketh not evil" will discern in it something more amiable than a monument of Protestant ascendency, more noble than a tool of political party, more spiritual than an aggregation of "vested interests." Faction, indeed, may find it a convenient thing to swear by, policy to use, or selfishness to nestle in,—but of what great organization for the advantage of mankind may not the same be said? Peel off these abuses, which after all are but superficial, from the Church of England in Ireland, and take the core of the Institution—its real intent, significance, and result—under cognizance, and your censure will be changed into praise—disgust will give place to admiration, and the curse which you were wont to pronounce will fall from your lips in the shape of a blessing.

To some such purport as this, apologists for the "grand anomaly" used to speak. Few, indeed, were they, with intellects awake, who were imposed upon by the plausibility of the defence—and of these few, their wishes rather than their reason gave judgment. But who will venture upon this line of excuse after the endowment, by the Legislature, of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland? Who will dare to tell to the ear of the public the real meaning and purpose of the Church of England in Ireland, when once our statesmen have consummated their darling scheme? What literary hack, of either political party, will have the courage to inform the curious world, through the medium of the *Quarterly* or the *Edinburgh*, why the Protestant Establishment in Ireland should continue to exist? We have no doubt that the *true* reasons for maintaining it, "in all its integrity," will be precisely the same as now—but what *colourable* reasons will remain wherewith to purchase the indolent acquiescence of the British public? Why, we doubt if the utmost ingenuity of man will succeed in concealing the obvious sham. The "grand anomaly" will be rendered tenfold more anomalous than ever. The riddle will become perfectly inexplicable, save, indeed, upon one hypothesis—that the Church of England in Ireland is a rich property, which it suits not the convenience of those who inherit it to give up. With every disposition to think charitably, this is the only intelligible motive to which we can trace up the professed devotion of our rulers to the Church of the minority.

"Homage rendered by the civil power to the truth of God"—this is the first pretence which Lord John Russell's policy will strip from off the back of the confessed anomaly. It was always a ridiculous falsehood—it will soon be an admitted one. The homage which is equally rendered to antagonistic systems is no homage at all—cannot even put on the appearance of it. The oracle which utters in the same breath manifest contradictions, might as well be silent altogether. The testimony which is given impartially in favour of two mutually denunciatory creeds, not only may not, but cannot, command belief. Truth is one—and the truth of God, above all, is consistent with, not contradictory of, itself. State patronage and pay extended to Popery as well as to Protestantism cannot be interpreted into a recognition by the State of embodied truth, or as a convenient form in which to express obedience to it. Sham, number one, is exploded for ever—clean blown to atoms, never to be reproduced. The Church may thank the State, her cherished guardian, for wiping out the most plausible and taking argument in favour of establishments—for shifting the basis upon which such institutions have been foolishly supposed to rest. The wisdom of the Whigs will sweep away the strongest barricade erected to obstruct the advance of voluntaryism.

"A Missionary Church." Not a bad idea, if it could be sustained. Truth driven into the very heart of error, by a wise severity, a beneficent injustice, to bless benighted Romanists, in spite of themselves. A very pretty theory, although it must be admitted that experience has not done much to recommend it. But how now? If Catholicism be endowed, how can the Church of England in Ireland assume a missionary character? If missionary, it is, of course, intended to convince, to persuade, to convert—to dispel surrounding darkness by its purer light—to banish error by holding forth the truth. Is this the object of the State in maintaining the institution at all hazards? Why, then, pay and perpetuate an opposition? Why give with one hand, for the purpose of preventing, what it gives with the other, for the purpose of accomplishing? Why erect and guard a battery for demolishing what with equal pains it strengthens against assault or decay? No! A Missionary Church will not do. Sham the second is knocked on the head. Neither to bear testimony to God's truth, nor to uphold a Missionary Church, is the Protestant episcopal establishment to be preserved in Ireland. The Catholic endowment scheme blows on all such pretences. These pious frauds could be successfully professed only from behind a mask. That dropped, they become ridiculous.

Why, then, should the Church of England in Ireland be maintained? It is confessedly the church of a small minority—and can only be preserved and perpetuated by State arrangements, with a view to their advantage. But then up comes this awkward inquiry—what claim have a minority in Ireland to indulgences, which in Scotland and in England they are denied? The faith they profess cannot sustain their claim—for in endowing an opposite faith, the legislature must profess its indifference to religious creeds. They cannot plead past success. They cannot point to gradual growth. They cannot draw an argument from their own poverty. They are a small minority, but they have wealth enough to support such religious institutions as they need—richer, in comparison, than the Dissenters of England—abler far, in point of pecuniary ability, than those of Scotland. Why, then, is this little sect in Ireland to be endowed with national funds, when much larger sects on this side St. George's channel are left to their own resources? The co-existence in the sister isle of an Established Church for the majority and for a minority, will be, *ipso facto*, a public declaration in favour of the payment by the State of the teachers of all religious creeds. Argumentatively, the patronage of Protestantism in Ireland, side by side with Romanism, is the abandonment of all reason for legislative sanction and support of religion, derived either from the doctrines professed, or from the number of professors. If the State is justified in upholding religious error and religious truth, the church of a minority, and that of a majority, we should be glad to learn what it is not justified in maintaining.

Let no casual reader, however, mistake us—our "constant readers" are in no danger of doing so. Our object is to show how utterly devoid of religious intention our rulers are in meddling with ecclesiastical affairs—and, when it suits their purpose, how easily they can throw all their pious pretensions to the winds. They themselves are taking the most effectual measures for proving to the world that Church Establishments with them have no spiritual purpose whatever. They are reducing these institutions, viewed from this position, to the most glaring absurdities. Well, then, some other than a religious motive must animate them—some other motive than a simple desire to do justice—for, in the one case, they could not patronize what they themselves denounce as error—in the other, they could not evince such anxiety to support the Church of a minority, in one division only of the kingdom. There remains but one other rational explanation of their design—The Church of England in Ireland is a fat pasturage—and to preserve it in their own hands will be cheaply purchased at the cost of every plausibility by which its existence has been hitherto defended. And we are called upon to applaud this intense selfishness as Whig liberality, and "comprehensive statesmanship." Faugh! what next?

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT THE HORNS, KENNINGTON.

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; the large concert-room of which was crowded to excess by a most respectable audience, who exhibited throughout the proceedings the strongest sympathy with the object of the Association. Charles Pearson, Esq., one of the Members for the Borough, occupied the chair; and on the platform we observed Edward Miall, Esq.; William Edwards, Esq.; Rev. Henry Richard; J. M. Webb, Esq.; Rev. J. Turnbull; R. S. Dixon, Esq.; H. R. Ellington, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Green; Charles Jones, Esq.; Rev. W. H. Bonner; F. Alport, Esq.; F. Doulton, Esq.; H. Doulton, Esq.; Mr. J. Carvell Williams; Mr. J. Doulton; Mr. Horton; Rev. W. Collings, of Kingston, &c. Letters were also read from C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.; J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; the Revs. T. Binney and J. Sherman, and D. W. Wire, Esq., accounting for their absence from the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he appeared on the present occasion rather as a learner than as a teacher, upon the important subject which had brought the meeting together. He had repeatedly declared, at the meetings held previous to the last election for Lambeth, that although his principles were perfectly fixed as to the inexpediency of uniting Church and State, still upon the details of any measure by which they should be disunited, he was not sufficiently informed to speak strongly. Those holding the principles of the Association which now convened them together, were probably still a minority in the country, and were once a much smaller minority. They then complained that they were prevented by the Legislature from giving full expression to their principles. Let them not now give a similar cause of complaint to any, but remembering that theirs was the cause of truth, show their confidence in it by extending to all the liberties they claimed for themselves, and trusting only for success to the dissemination of light and knowledge [cheers].

The Rev. J. TURNBULL, M.A., moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, believing all Church Establishments to be injurious to religion, and incompatible with the full enjoyment of religious liberty, regards the separation of the Church from the State as a measure eminently calculated to promote the best interests of the people.

He said:—We are met together, as men and as Christians, to seek to obtain those rights which have been filched from us under the name of religion; and to seek them in a way which will ensure our ultimate success, for it is impossible to put down those who perseveringly, yet peacefully, seek to obtain that which is just. This meeting is symptomatic of a change for the better having passed over

the minds of Christian men. The time has gone by when Dissenters supposed it was their strength to sit still, or their duty to hang up their armour, as they phrased it, in the temple of Charity. We have great encouragement to aggressive action, not only from the fact, that in neighbouring countries, State Churches are being removed, or are tottering to their fall; though in our own empire the State-church is being extended in every land, and its influence everywhere extended and diffused. There is no spot on which the flag of Britain has been planted where means have not been taken to apply the Establishment principle. And independently of this, the efforts of State-churchmen themselves should stimulate us to action. There is scarcely a street or square erected in our expanded city, which is not marked out as the locality for rearing another Church. They have borrowed our weapons, and they are using them well [hear, hear]. The resolution affirms, that Church Establishments are injurious to religion. They bring into association with religion principles that are altogether false. Ask for authority for a State-church, and we are pointed to Scripture, and called upon to admit in the Christian economy the peculiar regulations which distinguished the Jewish. Could we find any warrant in the teachings of Christ or his apostles, concerning kings in Christian times having the power exercised by David and Josiah—were there any strong words of testimony to this, then willingly, at whatever sacrifice of feeling or convenience, would we submit, fully and for ever. But there is no such warrant; but there are principles abundantly distributed over the sacred volume, principles founded in the very genius of faith, which repudiates the thing (cheers). It is amusing to observe the shifts to which the advocates of Establishments are put to find Scripture authority for them. In the well-known Westminster Confession of Faith, the only text adduced in support of the right of rulers to preside over the Church, is this—"Herod called to him the scribes and chief priests, and asked them where Christ should be born" [laughter]. There is no principle assumed by Churchmen which is not contradicted by some other of their own principles. Is a religion to be established because of the number of its adherents? Let us be consistent, and endow Roman Catholicism in Ireland [hear, hear]. If it be truth, and not numbers, which is to justify the establishment of any church, then why endow Episcopalianism in England, Presbyterianism in Scotland, and idolatry in India? The only consistent supporter of State-churches is the disciple of Hobbes, who asserts that truth and error, justice and injustice, depend upon the will of the civil magistrate. State-churches also present a false representation of Christianity. Christianity is from above, and bears on its features the impress of the spirituality of its author. It is the living image of the Almighty God. But it is presented in State-churches as something dependent for its form, not on its Divine Author, but on the will of erring men—as something not possessing the power of its Lord, but as so weak and imbecile as to be incapable of action unless a soul be breathed into it by the will of kings and statesmen—as something less powerful even than the systems of philosophy devised by human imagination. It appears altogether "of the earth, earthy." Behold its representation in the worldly prelate, in the lord bishop, in extortions and sinecures, in a thousand nameless evils, which, in opposition to even common humanity, are perpetrated among us. We find it everywhere interfering, from the throne to the hamlet—touching everything with another hand than that of love—standing even by the grave of the departed, ministering in another form than that of an angel of mercy to man. State-churches stand between God and man—forbid the exercise of his individual judgment, while they cannot lessen his individual responsibility. They fix on something to be implicitly believed as a creed, and enforce it by pains and penalties. They are essentially opposed to the exercise of the individual judgment in man; and, were they enemies to man in nothing else than this, it would be enough to condemn them, for it is enough to excite infidelity, or foster superstition. We have abundant evidence of this. Of the influence of Establishments in France, we witness the revolution that closed the former century, and the dark spots which stain the glory of its last revolution; and in Spain, where State-churchism has so long reigned with undisputed power, men have read Christianity in the lurid light of State Churches, and turned from it with scorn [loud cheers]. And we have another illustration—one that ought to have more power. We forced Popery upon the Irish people at the point of the sword; and now we are learning that a retributive Providence governs the nation. Now, after centuries, Ireland has become the stronghold of that delusion; for Popery is more powerful in Ireland than in Italy—has more vitality upon the banks of the Shannon than of the Tiber; its glory is not in the cathedral, but in the hovel of the Irish peasant, more wretched than the Russian serf—not in the court of Pius, wearing his triple crown, but among the men of Tipperary, in their beggary, and rags, and lawless liberty. You see there how far the State Church can, by its reflex influence, denude the mind of man of all its fair proportions, and impel him to the depths of human degradation. You see there every reason for operation, vigorous and unceasing, against State Churches, especially that one which language wants burning words to denounce—the fountain of Ireland's miseries and crimes [cheers]—that system, to bolster up which, because class and aristocratic interests are concerned—[loud cheers]—our Government would pension into silence the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. Turnbull proceeded to notice the influence of State Churches upon the clergy, rendering them subservient to the ruling powers, at the expense of faithfulness to religion and personal consistency, and the danger to civil liberty, in the claim on the part of the Church, to educate the people. He then concluded—I say, then, it becomes us, with one heart, to strike at the foundation of every Established Church. We are called upon to do this, not only by the love we profess to truth and to its Author, but by the love we bear to society, to ourselves, and to our children. We are impelled by these motives to open to the breeze the banner of resistance to State Churches. No matter, though they may not fall alone—though their roots be so firmly wrapped round other institutions as to carry them with them to the dust [hear, hear]. There shall come by its fall, purity and peace to the Church, and that will give power to religion and blessedness to man. Happy shall be the voice passing over it—"Babylon the great is fallen!" [loud and long applause.]

J. Scoble, Esq., seconded the resolution. He agreed with the last speaker, that Establishments could only be consistently defended when every existing sect was endowed by the State; and he was not surprised, therefore, that in our colonies and conquered territories, the principle should be there carried out, until in one of them (British Guiana) there were as many as five establishments at the present time. That was the full-blown flower in all its fair proportions; but even there the system could not compete with voluntaryism, for two-thirds of the population were under the spiritual care of the missionaries. He had heard it whispered, too, that India was to be parcelled out into dioceses, and he supposed the bishops would go first, and the churches be erected afterwards. He held in his hand a very interesting collection of documents—a parliamentary "blue-book," containing a return of the various sums paid for ecclesiastical purposes in the colonies and British possessions. Some of the details were very amusing. He observed, for instance, that the Protestant Bishop of Quebec received £2,000 per annum, while the Roman Catholic Bishop was allowed only £1,000; the former being not only bishop, but also archdeacon and rector of Quebec. The Bishop of Jamaica received £4,000 a year, while in India the bishop had £5,000, and £500 allowed for his outfit. These things might excite laughter, but they should also, when viewed in the light of the Gospel, call forth a holy indignation. The return stated the various amounts received, up to 1842, by the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans [loud cries of shame]. He deeply regretted that the respectability of the last-named body should be sacrificed for the paltry grant which they received. These sums had probably increased considerably since these returns were issued, and he hoped the chairman would move in the House of Commons for their completion. For the honour of Christianity, such a system ought not to be allowed to continue. It inflicted great evils upon religion, and upon the character of its members. It was quite amusing to listen to an Evangelical clergyman discoursing most eloquently upon the inconsistency of the Puseyite, who took the articles in a non-natural sense; and the shifts to which both are driven to justify their subscription to the Book of Common Prayer, was, to say the least, lamentable. No man would trifle with his own conscience without injuring himself, nor trifle with the conscience of others without incurring condemnation. He advocated the separation of the Church from the State, because he believed that so far from destroying the former, it would simply unfetter it and send it forth in the spirit and power of its Master, conquering and to conquer [cheers].

Charles Jones, Esq., briefly addressed the meeting on behalf of the South London Committee, explaining the position of the Association, and the local arrangement for affording it pecuniary support and further co-operation.

The Rev. S. Green moved the second resolution:—

That there being reason to apprehend the intoduction of a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, this meeting declares its resolution to offer to such a proposal the most determined hostility. That such a measure would do nothing to remove the wrongs or the sufferings of the Irish people, and that its evident design is to perpetuate the existence of the Irish Church by the creation of a new ecclesiastical Establishment. That it also involves the principle of affording State support to all religious sects, by which public contempt is cast upon the distinction between truth and error, and religion is degraded into an instrument of State-craft.

He said: There are two points in the resolution to which I would call your attention—first, it affirms that there is reason to apprehend an intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to introduce a certain proposal; and, secondly, it presents us with the ground on which we may meet that proposal with determined hostility. The proposal to endow the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland strikes us as being so entirely opposed to the current of public opinion and feeling, that it seems surprising any Minister should dare to introduce it, more especially as it is uncalled for by the Irish people, and will confer upon them no real or lasting benefit whatever. There are many who think that, if the principles of her Majesty's advisers do not prevent their introduction of this scheme, their sagacity will do so; and they think us gifted with a wonderful facility for discovering mares' nests, and frightening ourselves with groundless alarms. But the expectation is too wide-spread to be altogether groundless; and if it were not so general, there are, nevertheless, good reasons for apprehension. On the 28th of July last, Mr. Sharman Crawford raised a discussion on what he rightly called the distracted state of Ireland, and was followed by Lord John Russell in one of the most self-damaging, lugubrious speeches ever delivered. He complained that the position of Ireland was most difficult and perplexing, and pleaded his inability to do anything [laughter]. He distinctly stated, that the Protestant Church was not too largely endowed at present; that justice required that the Church of the majority should be equally endowed; and, that, though the public opinion of England and Scotland should be opposed to such a measure, he did not think that should prevent its introduction, if the supposed objection of the Roman Catholic clergy could be removed. Now, as to the first of these statements, the Protestant Church of Ireland numbers about 750,000 members, and its income is about £2,000,000 annually—neither more nor less—an average allowance of 50s. for every man, woman, and child connected with that Protestant Establishment [shame]. To endow the Roman Catholic Church—the "Church of the majority"—in a like proportion, would require about £17,000,000 annually. In April, 1845, a debate took place on the Irish Church, in which Lord Morpeth said, "It is high time to do away with it; it only remains a monument of England's conquest and of Ireland's disgrace" [cheers]; and Mr. Macaulay said, "It was, of all things, the most absurd and indefensible; it reversed the text of scripture—'it filled the rich with good things, and the poor it sent empty away'" [laughter and cheers]. Yet Lord John declares he does not think it is allowed more than it is fairly entitled to; but that the Roman Catholic church should be placed on something like an equality with it! Our apprehension, then, we hold to be justified. As to the grounds on which we can oppose the scheme, whenever it may be presented, they are threefold. It will be opposed by some, on the ground that Popery is error, and therefore must not be endowed. But that is not the ground I am disposed to take [hear, hear]. It has been taken before and signally failed. The Government and Parliament have again and again told us not to tease them with questions of theology, and declared they are not the judges of religious truth or error, but have only to deal with measures on the ground of political economy and the national welfare. I am not going to Parliament to receive such a reply, especially as I acknowledge its justice. But neither will I take this ground, although I hold Popery to be error, because it would imply, that if it were truth it should be endowed, which is just what I deny. Another ground is that of political opposition—of justice to Ireland, demanding the redress of her grievances and the remedy of her social evils. But the ground of opposition which most commends itself to my mind is this, that we abominate all endowments for any ecclesiastical purpose whatever [cheers]. We say that the Head of the Church has given to it a constitution, and provided for the administration of its government, to interfere with which is to encroach upon His sovereignty. We want to see His religion unsullied by the touch of human legislation—enshrined in the hearts of its faithful disciples, and supported by the zealous, devoted contribution of those whom Christ has made willing in the day of His power: and we believe that not till then—till ecclesiastical Establishments are swept away—will the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God. Mr. Green concluded by expressing his gratification, as an elector of Lambeth, at seeing the representative of that Borough in the chair.

R. Miall, Esq., on rising to second the resolution, was received with great applause. He said, it is alike my policy and my disposition, as well as my habit, to endeavour to conciliate rather than to excite them whom I wish to convince. If I use strong language, it is not about persons, but things—to render the statement of truth not offensive, but perspicuous. I do not quarrel with our friends of the Establishment for maintaining the principle they hold, but with the principle itself. I do not in the least respect them the less for what I regard as a strange error in their judgment; but if at all, for any want of manliness in upholding what they believe to be truth. And so with our Roman Catholic friends. I would not utter one word that might grate upon their ears, or imply an uncharitable construction of their motives. I differ with them theologically, and I differ with them ecclesiastically. But I am not here to protest against their religion, or the form of religion, which they adopt; but simply to protest, in charity to them, in love to Ireland, and in justice to my own common sense, against that course which it is likely the Government will take in reference to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. There is nothing which stirs up an Englishman's bile so much as an attempt to practise a hoax upon him. It is an insult to his understanding, and a violation of his moral sense. We may avoid a blow, or meet it with a stronger arm; but, for a man to practise deceit upon us—to profess a kindly thing, and do a dirty one—who that has the slightest spark of manliness in his nature will not rise up in indignation to protest against being treated either as a fool or a knave? [loud cheers.] Now, Government is an impersonation, an abstraction; and, when I speak of Government, you will consider me as speaking generally of the civil power that happens to exist, without respect to the most respectable individuals of whom that Government is composed [laughter]. But Government is just about to practise a delusion upon us; for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland I take to be nothing more than a pure unadulterated hoax upon the British public. Its profession is one thing, its intention is another. On its front is written "Justice to Ireland;" in its heart you will see "Maintenance of aristocratic institutions" [loud and repeated applause]. Why

is it brought forward? What is the great exigency which has produced it? Is it the destitution or the indolence, as some of them say, of the Irish people? No; it is because something has made them uneasy, and they want to remove the cause of that uneasiness. The people of Ireland have become sensible of their wrongs, and have been taught by those in whom they place faith, both in secular and religious matters, that they have power to force England to do them justice; and they have raised their voice through the medium of the priesthood, and expressed their discontent at things as they are. They seek some kind of redress—blindly seek it, perhaps, but they have undoubtedly made our Government uneasy, and this measure is simply brought forward in order to remove the cause of that uneasiness; not to remove the discontent of the Irish people, but to remove the organized expression of it; to detach from the side of the people, those who, by superior intelligence and ecclesiastical influence, strengthen, guide, and proclaim their discontent [cheers]; or, as Mr. Shiel very appropriately put it, render the priesthood of Ireland a spiritual police, to watch over the people, and keep them subsevient to the Government, whatever wrongs that Government may inflict upon them. I believe Ireland to be miserable merely because the land, the staple commodity of the country, is by our legislature tied up in the hands of a few, and their hands are paralyzed by the extravagance of the present or preceding holders. Some seven-eighths of the people are dependent upon the soil for employment, and hence their wretchedness—its proprietors having neither energy nor capital to expend upon it. Landlordism in Ireland, with a few individual exceptions, discharges none of its duties; and therefore the country presents the wretched spectacle of a place where nature has been most prodigal of her gifts, and of a people living in the deepest destitution. Why not make land, like every other species of property, liable to be sold for the debts of its owners, and so let it pass into the hands of those who would improve it and employ the people? Why! Because that would aim at the root of primogeniture and aristocracy [cheers]. This scheme, too, it is supposed, will save the Irish Protestant Church—that institution at which common justice has so long pointed the finger of reproach and condemnation, that it must fall, unless extraordinary measures are taken to bolster it up. Some of our statesmen will say, "We agree with you as to your general principle; but is it worth while to press its application in this particular instance? Let us give the Irish people this boon, as a sort of compensation for the many injuries we have done them, and to conciliate their feelings." Why not, then, give the repeal, for which they call so loudly? I regard this scheme, then, as a hoax upon England, and as such I resent it and protest against it. I call upon the Legislature, if they would do good to Ireland, to look upon her social evils, and the cause of them, and deal with them like men in thought—like patriots and statesmen. I admire the cool effrontery of Lord John Russell, when he stands up in the British Parliament, and says, he does not see that this measure ought not to be put forward simply because of the feelings of the people of England and Scotland. Well, I believe we deserve it. Nothing is bad enough for a people who neither assert their right nor discharge their duties. While constituencies will be bribed—while the middle classes will bow before the aristocracy, and go cap in hand before a lord or a lord's relative, simply because he is a titled man—while there is this cringing subservience on the part of the middle classes of England, they deserve this outrage upon their feelings [loud cheers]. When our constituencies behave like men who appreciate the value of principle, and exemplify its force, and exercise the prerogatives that belong to them simply as partakers of humanity, then no Minister will dare to say that a measure must be passed in spite of their opposition. As long as we submit to be trampled on by a dominant aristocracy, we shall deserve to be trampled upon. We shall have our resources burdened by a State Church, and we shall deserve it; we shall see poor unhappy Ireland treated with empiricism and with cruelty, when one grain of common sense, fitly and honestly exercised, would point out a path through the midst of her thickest difficulties, and would elevate her into a region of contentment and happiness [loud and continued applause].

The Rev. Henry Richard supported the resolution in a brief but energetic speech, in which he warmly eulogized the spirit and wisdom of the leaders of the Anti-state-church movement. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been moved by Mr. F. Doulton, seconded by Mr. John Thwaites, and carried, he briefly replied, expressing his great gratification at the character of the proceedings, from which he had derived the greatest pleasure.

WORKINGS OF THE STATE CHURCH IN WALES.

(From the *Principality*.)

The Rev. J. Griffith, Vicar of Aberdare, continues to give extracts from the *Record* and *John Bull*—thoroughgoing Church of England papers—to which we most earnestly invite the candid and thoughtful attention of the pious members of the Established Church.

Of the influence which the State exercises over the Church, and the natural results of that interference, he says:—

Men even of rank and education are too apt to charge all the Church's deficiencies and shortcomings *upon herself*; forgetting that the State bears rule over the Church, the Prime Minister nominating all the bishops, and a great number of the parochial clergy; and the Legislature requiring that no change be made without its permission. The Church possesses no Synod or Assembly,—its rulers are placed over it by the State; and yet if, under these circumstances, it fails in its duty, nothing is more common than to hear reproaches levelled against it, as if it had entire freedom and power of independent action.

For more than a century, to say the least, the bishops sent to govern the principality have been the relatives or the tutors of Ministers of State, or their powerful supporters, and have been selected with very little reference to their fitness for such a post. As a natural consequence, a following out of the same system, these prelates have regarded the patronage which fell into their hands in a similar light, and have "provided for their own families," with very little regard to the spiritual wants of the people. And what was the result? It was this:—The Church—by the Church here, I mean the clergy—were divided into two kinds, the *working* and the *holiday* clergy; in other words, the *rectors* and the *curates*. The former were bishops' sons, cousins, or nephews, as the case might be. These generally lived at Bath, or London, or Edinburgh, or anywhere but amongst their flocks. Livings in North Wales are very rich, and *one* man had *many*; he might, therefore, live wherever he pleased.

Here, then, we have it on the authority of the organs of the Church of England, and the Vicar of Aberdare, that "the State bears rule over the Church," and "is destitute of freedom and power of independent action,"—that "the bishops sent to govern the principality have been the relatives or the tutors of Ministers of State, or their powerful supporters, and have been selected with very little reference to their fitness for such a post."

He then, in pitying accents, asks—

Why is it that the Welsh clergy of the *present day* are looked upon as an uneducated, inferior, and degraded order of men? Why is it that they are said to be, as the burly Doctor of Leeds told the Bishop of St. David's they were, "lax in principle, and consequently lax in practice"? We have often heard the bitter taunt: we have often encountered the scoffing sneer on their lips, whenever allusion was made to "the clergy of Wales." Every one—every *brother* ready to declaim *against* us, but none ready to investigate the *cause*—none willing for a moment to suppose that it is THIS UNRIGHTEOUS SYSTEM EXERCISED BY THE GOVERNMENT, the Government of their own England, *that has forced this state of things upon us*.

The capitals and italics are his own. We have given the quotations as we found them. Mr. Griffith asks a simple question, and gives a simple answer. We call on him, if he is an honest man, to act upon that statement, and *shake off* the "unrighteous system which has forced this state of things upon" him. Oh, no, Mr. Griffith will not do that.

He goes on to lecture the Government, and would teach them how to manage the Church in Wales:—

He (a Welsh Bishop) must be acquainted, not simply with the *language* of the people—that is far from sufficient; he must be acquainted with their character, their nature, their habits, and their feelings. He must be one of themselves, if he ever hope to discharge faithfully that important and arduous duty to which the position calls him. A duty far more important and more arduous than that of any other Episcopal office attached to the English Church. For in Wales he has not only to *govern*, but to *rescue*, from almost universal desolation, the Church that is confided to him.

We hope Lord John Russell, when the next vacancy occurs in either of the Welsh sees, will not forget the Vicar of Aberdare.

This is a crying evil, and the cause of it is evident. We propose a simple remedy, namely, the separation of the Church from the State. It is to us as clear as a noonday sun, that this would be the very salvation of the Church, and those who doubt it are, to our apprehension, either insincere or destitute of common understanding.

"Well, then," says Mr. Griffith, "handed over by English statesmen to college tutors or political partisans, the Welsh bishoprics, and, by consequence, the most important Welsh parishes, were filled with men who 'cared for the fleece, and not for the flock.'"

This is very natural. Does Mr. Griffith expect to find "grapes on thorns, or figs on thistles"?

Mr. Griffith next proceeds to describe the effect which the state of things referred to has had on the people:—

Thus have the people been neglected and disregarded, and through this neglect have been thrown into the hands of the Dissenters. Religion, in fact, has been maintained and kept alive in Wales by the Calvinistic Methodists. The clergy have been too often English schoolmasters, knowing more of Aristotle and Euripides than of the Bible; or scions of noble families, knowing nothing of either; while such men as Charles, and Rowlands, and Elias, were theologians of the highest order. The result is, that—

"The mere number of Dissenting chapels, *enormous* as it is, furnishes but an inadequate idea of the popular feeling towards the Establishment. In many districts the Churches have *hardly any congregations whatever*; many of those who frequent the Church go quite as constantly to chapel; and it is a common remark that, when the clergyman is beloved, it is generally rather as a benevolent layman than as a clergyman; and that, even then, the people chiefly *confide in the Dissenting ministers for guidance and consolation*.

"At the present moment the Church in Wales is indeed very little better than a mockery. The people, to a man, regard her as an OPPRESSION, 'the Church of those who live *by* the people;' they do not regard 'any religion in her;' they do not believe that it can exist *consistent with her formularies*. These are their expressions; this is their idea. There is no such thing existing as respect for a clergyman from his office *simply*. They deride his *office*. They consider it a bane, a species of instrument invented to extort, as they call it, so much money from the produce of their labour. The only respect they ever pay him is from his position as a member of society, and not from his office, as a minister of God."

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

The Abbé Monet, a priest in the diocese of Cambray, who was sent in 1837 as a missionary to Mauritius, has been appointed Bishop of Madagascar.

The Bishop of Friburg is a prisoner in Chillon. His further fate depends upon the result of negotiations between the Council of State of Geneva, in whose hands he is, and the Court of Rome, which is to be urged to deprive him of his episcopal authority.

The Diet of the Duchy of Anhalt has unanimously decided on the abolition of the punishment of death without exception. With equal unanimity, it has resolved that the Church shall be entirely independent of the State, and that every citizen shall enjoy the fullest liberty of conscience.

The Neo-Catholic Church at Munich has received the authorization of the Government.

It will be remembered that the property of the religious orders in the Roman States was pledged, with their own consent, as a guarantee for the issue of two millions of Treasury bonds. The Treasury being unable to provide for the first payment, the clergy, both secular and regular, have had to submit to an impost, not very heavy, yet sufficient, not merely for the immediate object, but for the complete extinction of the debt in ten years. The Abbé Rosmini has been appointed one of the councillors of the Congregation of the Inquisition and of the Index. It is not very long since the works of this philosophic divine were themselves threatened by the Inquisition.

The order of the clergy in the General Diet of Sweden have proposed to insert the following clauses in the penal code now under discussion:—

1. Any person declaring hatred to God, or blaspheming His holy Word and Sacraments, shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour for life. 2. Any person turning into ridicule Divine service, or any act of worship whatsoever, shall be punished with five years' imprisonment at least, and a fine proportioned to his means. 3. Any person abjuring the orthodox Evangelical faith, or inducing others to do so, or propagating heresies, shall be condemned to perpetual exile, and lose all civil, political, and social rights. 4. Any person partaking of the communion without confession, or in spite of ministerial prohibition, shall pay a heavy fine, and be imprisoned for a period proportioned to the gravity of the case. 5. Every species of labour is forbidden on Saints' days and Sundays, from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night, except in cases of urgent necessity. During this period shops must be closed, and no sales can be made. The penalty for every infraction of this regulation shall be fine or imprisonment. 6. If any one commits any crime or offence on a Sunday or a Saint's day, or on the day on which he has communed, that circumstance shall be considered as an aggravation, and shall involve an augmentation of the penalty by one degree.

Newcastle Town Council and the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Robinson presented the following memorial from the committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society:—

That your memorialists learn from the proceedings of your worshipful body, of the 4th of October, that your recent grant to the new church at Walker, against which your memorialists protested, has led to an application from the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Lawrence, for a grant of £100 from the corporate funds. That, whilst the Wesleyans have an equal right with the Episcopalians to such a gift, we deprecate the application of the borough funds to religious purposes, in any and every form. 1st. As the principle on which such payments are made, is and has ever been most enervating to the vigour and elascity of Christian truth, and involves a recognition of the civil power in matters not legitimately within its province. 2ndly. Because though it may be urged that grants given to all have on the face of them the appearance of equal justice, your memorialists demur to the allegation, inasmuch as numerous and influential bodies of Christians are precluded by their principles from receiving public money, and consequently to them such grants are a violation of the principles of religious equality. Your memorialists therefore, without the slightest unfriendly feeling to the Wesleyans, pray your worshipful council to refrain from the above gift of £100; and to disburse the corporate funds in an economical manner for the public benefit of the whole inhabitants of the borough.

Henry Angus, Chairman.

The Church Riot at Exeter.—The Rev. John Ingle, whose persisting in preaching in the surplice was the prime cause of the disgraceful scene that occurred in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, on the 29th ult., has written to the *Times* an explanatory letter, followed by one to himself from the Bishop. Mr. Ingle says that the lecture was not parochial, but a voluntary and gratuitous service performed by the clergy, over and above the usual parochial services; that he had only preached twice before at St. Sidwell's, on both occasions in the surplice. That on the first, no notice whatever was taken; that on the second, only three persons left the church, while those who remained, a crowded congregation, were very orderly and attentive; that the churchwarden assures him, and he himself well remembers, that he made no request whatever to him either to leave the pulpit or do anything else; that it is true he declined to leave the pulpit for the purpose of speaking to the Mayor, perfect silence having been restored; that he sent a message, however, to the Mayor, that if he wished to come to him, he (Mr. Ingle) was ready to speak to him; that, so far from his friends carrying him off by the way the Mayor proposed, he had only one friend near—one of his pupils—and acted entirely on his own judgment, not even being persuaded, much less forced; and that the "definite conclusion" of the inquiry in the Chapter-house was, that there was no ground whatever for instituting proceedings against him. So far

the minds of Christian men. The time has gone by when Dissenters supposed it was their strength to sit still, or their duty to hang up their armour, as they phrased it, in the temple of Charity. We have great encouragement to aggressive action, not only from the fact, that in neighbouring countries, State Churches are being removed, or are tottering to their fall; though in our own empire the State-church is being extended in every land, and its influence everywhere extended and diffused. There is no spot on which the flag of Britain has been planted where means have not been taken to apply the Establishment principle. And independently of this, the efforts of State-churchmen themselves should stimulate us to action. There is scarcely a street or square erected in our expanded city, which is not marked out as the locality for rearing another Church. They have borrowed our weapons, and they are using them well [hear, hear]. The resolution affirms, that Church Establishments are injurious to religion. They bring into association with religion principles that are altogether false. Ask for authority for a State-church, and we are pointed to Scripture, and called upon to admit in the Christian economy the peculiar regulations which distinguished the Jewish. Could we find any warrant in the teachings of Christ or his apostles, concerning kings in Christian times having the power exercised by David and Josiah—were there any strong words of testimony to this, then willingly, at whatever sacrifice of feeling or convenience, would we submit, fully and for ever. But there is no such warrant; but there are principles abundantly distributed over the sacred volume, principles founded in the very genius of faith, which repudiates the thing (cheers). It is amusing to observe the shifts to which the advocates of Establishments are put to find Scripture authority for them. In the well-known Westminster Confession of Faith, the only text adduced in support of the right of rulers to preside over the Church, is this—"Herod called to him the scribes and chief priests, and asked them where Christ should be born" [laughter]. There is no principle assumed by Churchmen which is not contradicted by some other of their own principles. Is a religion to be established because of the number of its adherents? Let us be consistent, and endow Roman Catholicism in Ireland [hear, hear]. If it be truth, and not numbers, which is to justify the establishment of any church, then why endow Episcopalianism in England, Presbyterianism in Scotland, and idolatry in India? The only consistent supporter of State-churches is the disciple of Hobbes, who asserts that truth and error, justice and injustice, depend upon the will of the civil magistrate. State-churches also present a false representation of Christianity. Christianity is from above, and bears on its features the impress of the spirituality of its author. It is the living image of the Almighty God. But it is presented in State-churches as something dependent for its form, not on its Divine Author, but on the will of erring men—as something not possessing the power of its Lord, but as so weak and imbecile as to be incapable of action unless a soul be breathed into it by the will of kings and statesmen—as something less powerful even than the systems of philosophy devised by human imagination. It appears altogether "of the earth, earthy." Behold its representation in the worldly prelate, in the lord bishop, in extortions and sinecures, in a thousand nameless evils, which, in opposition to even common humanity, are perpetrated among us. We find it everywhere interfering, from the throne to the hamlet—touching everything with another hand than that of love—standing even by the grave of the departed, ministering in another form than that of an angel of mercy to man. State-churches stand between God and man—forbid the exercise of his individual judgment, while they cannot lessen his individual responsibility. They fix on something to be implicitly believed as a creed, and enforce it by pains and penalties. They are essentially opposed to the exercise of the individual judgment in man; and, were they enemies to man in nothing else than this, it would be enough to condemn them, for it is enough to excite infidelity, or foster superstition. We have abundant evidence of this. Of the influence of Establishments in France, we witness the revolution that closed the former century, and the dark spots which stain the glory of its last revolution; and in Spain, where State-churchism has so long reigned with undisputed power, men have read Christianity in the lurid light of State Churches, and turned from it with scorn [loud cheers]. And we have another illustration—one that ought to have more power. We forced Popery upon the Irish people at the point of the sword; and now we are learning that a retributive Providence governs the nation. Now, after centuries, Ireland has become the stronghold of that delusion; for Popery is more powerful in Ireland than in Italy—has more vitality upon the banks of the Shannon than of the Tiber; its glory is not in the cathedral, but in the hovel of the Irish peasant, more wretched than the Russian serf—not in the court of Pius, wearing his triple crown, but among the men of Tipperary, in their beggary, and rags, and lawless liberty. You see there how far the State Church can, by its reflex influence, denude the mind of man of all its fair proportions, and impel him to the depths of human degradation. You see there every reason for operation, vigorous and unceasing, against State Churches, especially that one which language wants burning words to denounce—the fountain of Ireland's miseries and crimes [cheers]—that system, to bolster up which, because class and aristocratic interests are concerned—[loud cheers]—our Government would pension into silence the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. Turnbull proceeded to notice the influence of State Churches upon the clergy, rendering them subservient to the ruling powers, at the expense of faithfulness to religion and personal consistency, and the danger to civil liberty, in the claim on the part of the Church, to educate the people. He then concluded—I say, then, it becomes us, with one heart, to strike at the foundation of every Established Church. We are called upon to do this, not only by the love we profess to truth and to its Author, but by the love we bear to society, to ourselves, and to our children. We are impelled by these motives to open to the breeze the banner of resistance to State Churches. No matter, though they may not fall alone—though their roots be so firmly wrapped round other institutions as to carry them with them to the dust [hear, hear]. There shall come by its fall, purity and peace to the Church, and that will give power to religion and blessedness to man. Happy shall be the voice passing over it—"Babylon the great is fallen!" [loud and long applause.]

J. Scoble, Esq., seconded the resolution. He agreed with the last speaker, that Establishments could only be consistently defended when every existing sect was endowed by the State; and he was not surprised, therefore, that in our colonies and conquered territories, the principle should be there carried out, until in one of them (British Guiana) there were as many as five establishments at the present time. That was the full-blown flower in all its fair proportions; but even there the system could not compete with voluntaryism, for two-thirds of the population were under the spiritual care of the missionaries. He had heard it whispered, too, that India was to be parcelled out into dioceses, and he supposed the bishops would go first, and the churches be erected afterwards. He held in his hand a very interesting collection of documents—a parliamentary "blue-book," containing a return of the various sums paid for ecclesiastical purposes in the colonies and British possessions. Some of the details were very amusing. He observed, for instance, that the Protestant Bishop of Quebec received £2,000 per annum, while the Roman Catholic Bishop was allowed only £1,000; the former being not only bishop, but also archdeacon and rector of Quebec. The Bishop of Jamaica received £4,000 a year, while in India the bishop had £5,000, and £500 allowed for his outfit. These things might excite laughter, but they should also, when viewed in the light of the Gospel, call forth a holy indignation. The return stated the various amounts received, up to 1842, by the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans [loud cries of shame]. He deeply regretted that the respectability of the last-named body should be sacrificed for the paltry grant which they received. These sums had probably increased considerably since these returns were issued, and he hoped the chairman would move in the House of Commons for their completion. For the honour of Christianity, such a system ought not to be allowed to continue. It inflicted great evils upon religion, and upon the character of its members. It was quite amusing to listen to an Evangelical clergyman discoursing most eloquently upon the inconsistency of the Puseyite, who took the articles in a non-natural sense; and the shifts to which both are driven to justify their subscription to the Book of Common Prayer, was, to say the least, lamentable. No man would trifle with his own conscience without injuring himself, nor trifle with the conscience of others without incurring condemnation. He advocated the separation of the Church from the State, because he believed that so far from destroying the former, it would simply unfetter it and send it forth in the spirit and power of its Master, conquering and to conquer [cheers].

Charles Jones, Esq., briefly addressed the meeting on behalf of the South London Committee, explaining the position of the Association, and the local arrangement for affording it pecuniary support and further co-operation.

The Rev. S. Green moved the second resolution:—

That there being reason to apprehend the intoduction of a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, this meeting declares its resolution to offer to such a proposal the most determined hostility. That such a measure would do nothing to remove the wrongs or the sufferings of the Irish people, and that its evident design is to perpetuate the existence of the Irish Church by the creation of a new ecclesiastical Establishment. That it also involves the principle of affording State support to all religious sects, by which public contempt is cast upon the distinction between truth and error, and religion is degraded into an instrument of State-craft.

He said: There are two points in the resolution to which I would call your attention—first, it affirms that there is reason to apprehend an intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to introduce a certain proposal; and, secondly, it presents us with the ground on which we may meet that proposal with determined hostility. The proposal to endow the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland strikes us as being so entirely opposed to the current of public opinion and feeling, that it seems surprising any Minister should dare to introduce it, more especially as it is uncalled for by the Irish people, and will confer upon them no real or lasting benefit whatever. There are many who think that, if the principles of her Majesty's advisers do not prevent their introduction of this scheme, their sagacity will do so; and they think us gifted with a wonderful facility for discovering mares' nests, and frightening ourselves with groundless alarms. But the expectation is too wide-spread to be altogether groundless; and if it were not so general, there are, nevertheless, good reasons for apprehension. On the 28th of July last, Mr. Sharman Crawford raised a discussion on what he rightly called the distracted state of Ireland, and was followed by Lord John Russell in one of the most self-damaging, lugubrious speeches ever delivered. He complained that the position of Ireland was most difficult and perplexing, and pleaded his inability to do anything [laughter]. He distinctly stated, that the Protestant Church was not too largely endowed at present; that justice required that the Church of the majority should be equally endowed; and that, though the public opinion of England and Scotland should be opposed to such a measure, he did not think that should prevent its introduction, if the supposed objection of the Roman Catholic clergy could be removed. Now, as to the first of these statements, the Protestant Church of Ireland numbers about 750,000 members, and its income is about £2,000,000 annually—neither more nor less—an average allowance of 50s. for every man, woman, and child connected with that Protestant Establishment [shame]. To endow the Roman Catholic Church—the "Church of the majority"—in a like proportion, would require about £17,000,000 annually. In April, 1845, a debate took place on the Irish Church, in which Lord Morpeth said, "It is high time to do away with it; it only remains a monument of England's conquest and of Ireland's disgrace" [cheers]; and Mr. Macaulay said, "It was, of all things, the most absurd and indefensible; it reversed the text of scripture—'it filled the rich with good things, and the poor it sent empty away'" [laughter and cheers]. Yet Lord John declares he does not think it is allowed more than it is fairly entitled to; but that the Roman Catholic church should be placed on something like an equality with it! Our apprehension, then, we hold to be justified. As to the grounds on which we can oppose the scheme, whenever it may be presented, they are threefold. It will be opposed by some, on the ground that Popery is error, and therefore must not be endowed. But that is not the ground I am disposed to take [hear, hear]. It has been taken before and signally failed. The Government and Parliament have again and again told us not to tease them with questions of theology, and declared they are not the judges of religious truth or error, but have only to deal with measures on the ground of political economy and the national welfare. I am not going to Parliament to receive such a reply, especially as I acknowledge its justice. But neither will I take this ground, although I hold Popery to be error, because it would imply, that if it were truth it should be endowed, which is just what I deny. Another ground is that of political opposition—of justice to Ireland, demanding the redress of her grievances and the remedy of her social evils. But the ground of opposition which most commends itself to my mind is this, that we abominate all endowments for any ecclesiastical purpose whatever [cheers]. We say that the Head of the Church has given to it a constitution, and provided for the administration of its government, to interfere with which is to encroach upon His sovereignty. We want to see His religion unsullied by the touch of human legislation—enshrined in the hearts of its faithful disciples, and supported by the zealous, devoted contribution of those whom Christ has made willing in the day of His power: and we believe that not till then—till ecclesiastical Establishments are swept away—will the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God. Mr. Green concluded by expressing his gratification, as an elector of Lambeth, at seeing the representative of that Borough in the chair.

E. Miall, Esq., on rising to second the resolution, was received with great applause. He said, it is alike my policy and my disposition, as well as my habit, to endeavour to conciliate rather than to excite them whom I wish to convince. If I use strong language, it is not about persons, but things—to render the statement of truth not offensive, but perspicuous. I do not quarrel with our friends of the Establishment for maintaining the principle they hold, but with the principle itself. I do not in the least respect them the less for what I regard as a strange error in their judgment; but if at all, for any want of manliness in upholding what they believe to be truth. And so with our Roman Catholic friends. I would not utter one word that might grate upon their ears, or imply an uncharitable construction of their motives. I differ with them theologically, and I differ with them ecclesiastically. But I am not here to protest against their religion, or the form of religion, which they adopt; but simply to protest, in charity to them, in love to Ireland, and in justice to my own common sense, against that course which it is likely the Government will take in reference to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. There is nothing which stirs up an Englishman's bile so much as an attempt to practise a hoax upon him. It is an insult to his understanding, and a violation of his moral sense. We may avoid a blow, or meet it with a stronger arm; but, for a man to practise deceit upon us—to profess a kindly thing, and do a dirty one—who that has the slightest spark of manliness in his nature will not rise up in indignation to protest against being treated either as a fool or a knave? [loud cheers.] Now, Government is an impersonation, an abstraction; and, when I speak of Government, you will consider me as speaking generally of the civil power that happens to exist, without respect to the most respectable individuals of whom that Government is composed [laughter]. But Government is just about to practise a delusion upon us; for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland I take to be nothing more than a pure unadulterated hoax upon the British public. Its profession is one thing, its intention is another. On its front is written "Justice to Ireland;" in its heart you will see "Maintenance of aristocratic institutions" [loud and repeated applause]. Why

is it brought forward? What is the great exigency which has produced it? Is it the destitution or the indolence, as some of them say, of the Irish people? No; it is because something has made them uneasy, and they want to remove the cause of that uneasiness. The people of Ireland have become sensible of their wrongs, and have been taught by those in whom they place faith, both in secular and religious matters, that they have power to force England to do them justice; and they have raised their voice through the medium of the priesthood, and expressed their discontent at things as they are. They seek some kind of redress—blindly seek it, perhaps, but they have undoubtedly made our Government uneasy, and this measure is simply brought forward in order to remove the cause of that uneasiness; not to remove the discontent of the Irish people, but to remove the organized expression of it; to detach from the side of the people, those who, by superior intelligence and ecclesiastical influence, strengthen, guide, and proclaim their discontent [cheers]; or, as Mr. Shiel very appropriately put it, render the priesthood of Ireland a spiritual police, to watch over the people, and keep them subsevient to the Government, whatever wrongs that Government may inflict upon them. I believe Ireland to be miserable merely because the land, the staple commodity of the country, is by our legislature tied up in the hands of a few, and their hands are paralyzed by the extravagance of the present or preceding holders. Some seven-eighths of the people are dependent upon the soil for employment, and hence their wretchedness—its proprietors having neither energy nor capital to expend upon it. Landlordism in Ireland, with a few individual exceptions, discharges none of its duties; and therefore the country presents the wretched spectacle of a place where nature has been most prodigal of her gifts, and of a people living in the deepest destitution. Why not make land, like every other species of property, liable to be sold for the debts of its owners, and so let it pass into the hands of those who would improve it and employ the people? Why! Because that would aim at the root of primogeniture and aristocracy [cheers]. This scheme, too, it is supposed, will save the Irish Protestant Church—that institution at which common justice has so long pointed the finger of reproach and condemnation, that it must fall, unless extraordinary measures are taken to bolster it up. Some of our statesmen will say, "We agree with you as to your general principle; but is it worth while to press its application in this particular instance? Let us give the Irish people this boon, as a sort of compensation for the many injuries we have done them, and to conciliate their feelings." Why not, then, give the repeal, for which they call so loudly? I regard this scheme, then, as a hoax upon England, and as such I resent it and protest against it. I call upon the Legislature, if they would do good to Ireland, to look upon her social evils, and the cause of them, and deal with them like men in thought—like patriots and statesmen. I admire the cool effrontery of Lord John Russell, when he stands up in the British Parliament, and says, he does not see that this measure ought not to be put forward simply because of the feelings of the people of England and Scotland. Well, I believe we deserve it. Nothing is bad enough for a people who neither assert their right nor discharge their duties. While constituencies will be bribed—while the middle classes will bow before the aristocracy, and go cap in hand before a lord or a lord's relative, simply because he is a titled man—while there is this cringing subservience on the part of the middle classes of England, they deserve this outrage upon their feelings [loud cheers]. When our constituencies behave like men who appreciate the value of principle, and exemplify its force, and exercise the prerogatives that belong to them simply as partakers of humanity, then no Minister will dare to say that a measure must be passed in spite of their opposition. As long as we submit to be trampled on by a dominant aristocracy, we shall deserve to be trampled upon. We shall have our resources burdened by a State Church, and we shall deserve it; we shall see poor unhappy Ireland treated with empiricism and with cruelty, when one grain of common sense, fitly and honestly exercised, would point out a path through the midst of her thickest difficulties, and would elevate her into a region of contentment and happiness [loud and continued applause].

The Rev. Henry Richard supported the resolution in a brief but energetic speech, in which he warmly eulogized the spirit and wisdom of the leaders of the Anti-state-church movement. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been moved by Mr. F. Doulton, seconded by Mr. John Thwaites, and carried, he briefly replied, expressing his great gratification at the character of the proceedings, from which he had derived the greatest pleasure.

WORKINGS OF THE STATE CHURCH IN WALES.

(From the *Principality*.)

The Rev. J. Griffith, Vicar of Aberdare, continues to give extracts from the *Record* and *John Bull*—thoroughgoing Church of England papers—to which we most earnestly invite the candid and thoughtful attention of the pious members of the Established Church.

Of the influence which the State exercises over the Church, and the natural results of that interference, he says:—

Men even of rank and education are too apt to charge all the Church's deficiencies and shortcomings *upon herself*; forgetting that the State bears rule over the Church, the Prime Minister nominating all the bishops, and a great number of the parochial clergy; and the Legislature requiring that no change be made without its permission. The Church possesses no Synod or Assembly,—its rulers are placed over it by the State; and yet if, under these circumstances, it fails in its duty, nothing is more common than to hear reproaches levelled against it, as if it had entire freedom and power of independent action.

For more than a century, to say the least, the bishops sent to govern the principality have been the relatives or the tutors of Ministers of State, or their powerful supporters, and have been selected with very little reference to their fitness for such a post. As a natural consequence, a following out of the same system, these prelates have regarded the patronage which fell into their hands in a similar light, and have "provided for their own families," with very little regard to the spiritual wants of the people. And what was the result? It was this:—The Church—by the Church here, I mean the clergy—were divided into two kinds, the *working* and the *holiday* clergy; in other words, the *rectors* and the *curates*. The former were bishops' sons, cousins, or nephews, as the case might be. These generally lived at Bath, or London, or Edinburgh, or anywhere but amongst their flocks. Livings in North Wales are very rich, and *one* man had *many*; he might, therefore, live wherever he pleased.

Here, then, we have it on the authority of the organs of the Church of England, and the Vicar of Aberdare, that "the State bears rule over the Church," and "is destitute of freedom and power of independent action,"—that "the bishops sent to govern the principality have been the relatives or the tutors of Ministers of State, or their powerful supporters, and have been selected with very little reference to their fitness for such a post."

He then, in pitying accents, asks—

Why is it that the Welsh clergy of the *present day* are looked upon as an uneducated, inferior, and degraded order of men? Why is it that they are said to be, as the burly Doctor of Leeds told the Bishop of St. David's they were, "lax in principle, and consequently lax in practice"? We have often heard the bitter taunt: we have often encountered the scoffing sneer on their lips, whenever allusion was made to "the clergy of Wales." Every one—every *brother* ready to declaim *against* us, but none ready to investigate the *cause*—none willing for a moment to suppose that it is THIS UNRIGHTEOUS SYSTEM EXERCISED BY THE GOVERNMENT, the Government of their own England, *that has forced this state of things upon us*.

The capitals and italics are his own. We have given the quotations as we found them. Mr. Griffith asks a simple question, and gives a simple answer. We call on him, if he is an honest man, to act upon that statement, and *shake off* the "unrighteous system which has forced this state of things upon" him. Oh, no, Mr. Griffith will not do that.

He goes on to lecture the Government, and would teach them how to manage the Church in Wales:—

He (a Welsh Bishop) must be acquainted, not simply with the *language* of the people—that is far from sufficient; he must be acquainted with their character, their nature, their habits, and their feelings. He must be one of themselves, if he ever hope to discharge faithfully that important and arduous duty to which the position calls him. A duty far more important and more arduous than that of any other Episcopal office attached to the English Church. For in Wales he has not only to *govern*, but to *rescue*, from almost universal desolation, the Church that is confided to him.

We hope Lord John Russell, when the next vacancy occurs in either of the Welsh sees, will not forget the Vicar of Aberdare.

This is a crying evil, and the cause of it is evident. We propose a simple remedy, namely, the separation of the Church from the State. It is to us as clear as a noonday sun, that this would be the very salvation of the Church, and those who doubt it are, to our apprehension, either insincere or destitute of common understanding.

"Well, then," says Mr. Griffith, "handed over by English statesmen to college tutors or political partisans, the Welsh bishoprics, and, by consequence, the most important Welsh parishes, were filled with men who 'cared for the fleece, and not for the flock.'"

This is very natural. Does Mr. Griffith expect to find "grapes on thorns, or figs on thistles"?

Mr. Griffith next proceeds to describe the effect which the state of things referred to has had on the people:—

Thus have the people been neglected and disregarded, and through this neglect have been thrown into the hands of the Dissenters. Religion, in fact, has been maintained and kept alive in Wales by the Calvinistic Methodists. The clergy have been too often English schoolmasters, knowing more of Aristotle and Euripides than of the Bible; or scions of noble families, knowing nothing of either; while such men as Charles, and Rowlands, and Elias, were theologians of the highest order. The result is, that—

"The mere number of Dissenting chapels, *enormous* as it is, furnishes but an inadequate idea of the popular feeling towards the Establishment. In many districts the Churches have *hardly any congregations whatever*; many of those who frequent the Church go quite as constantly to chapel; and it is a common remark that, when the clergyman is beloved, it is generally rather as a benevolent layman than as a clergyman; and that, even then, the people chiefly *confide in the Dissenting ministers for guidance and consolation*.

"At the present moment the Church in Wales is indeed very little better than a mockery. The people, to a man, regard her as an OPPRESSION, 'the Church of those who live *by* the people;' they do not regard 'any religion in her;' they do not believe that it can exist *consistent with her formularies*. These are their expressions; this is their idea. There is no such thing existing as respect for a clergyman from his office *simply*. They deride his *office*. They consider it a bane, a species of instrument invented to extort, as they call it, so much money from the produce of their labour. The only respect they ever pay him is from his position as a member of society, and not from his office, as a minister of God."

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

The Abbé Monet, a priest in the diocese of Cambray, who was sent in 1837 as a missionary to Mauritius, has been appointed Bishop of Madagascar.

The Bishop of Friburg is a prisoner in Chillon. His further fate depends upon the result of negotiations between the Council of State of Geneva, in whose hands he is, and the Court of Rome, which is to be urged to deprive him of his episcopal authority.

The Diet of the Duchy of Anhalt has unanimously decided on the abolition of the punishment of death without exception. With equal unanimity, it has resolved that the Church shall be entirely independent of the State, and that every citizen shall enjoy the fullest liberty of conscience.

The Neo-Catholic Church at Munich has received the authorization of the Government.

It will be remembered that the property of the religious orders in the Roman States was pledged, with their own consent, as a guarantee for the issue of two millions of Treasury bonds. The Treasury being unable to provide for the first payment, the clergy, both secular and regular, have had to submit to an impost, not very heavy, yet sufficient, not merely for the immediate object, but for the complete extinction of the debt in ten years. The Abbé Rosmini has been appointed one of the councillors of the Congregation of the Inquisition and of the Index. It is not very long since the works of this philosophic divine were themselves threatened by the Inquisition.

The order of the clergy in the General Diet of Sweden have proposed to insert the following clauses in the penal code now under discussion:—

1. Any person declaring hatred to God, or blaspheming His holy Word and Sacraments, shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour for life. 2. Any person turning into ridicule Divine service, or any act of worship whatsoever, shall be punished with five years' imprisonment at least, and a fine proportioned to his means. 3. Any person abjuring the orthodox Evangelical faith, or inducing others to do so, or propagating heresies, shall be condemned to perpetual exile, and lose all civil, political, and social rights. 4. Any person partaking of the communion without confession, or in spite of ministerial prohibition, shall pay a heavy fine, and be imprisoned for a period proportioned to the gravity of the case. 5. Every species of labour is forbidden on Saints' days and Sundays, from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night, except in cases of urgent necessity. During this period shops must be closed, and no sales can be made. The penalty for every infraction of this regulation shall be fine or imprisonment. 6. If any one commits any crime or offence on a Sunday or a Saint's day, or on the day on which he has communed, that circumstance shall be considered as an aggravation, and shall involve an augmentation of the penalty by one degree.

Newcastle Town Council and the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Robinson presented the following memorial from the committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society:—

That your memorialists learn from the proceedings of your worshipful body, of the 4th of October, that your recent grant to the new church at Walker, against which your memorialists protested, has led to an application from the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Lawrence, for a grant of £100 from the corporate funds. That, whilst the Wesleyans have an equal right with the Episcopalians to such a gift, we deprecate the application of the borough funds to religious purposes, in any and every form. 1st. As the principle on which such payments are made, is and has ever been most enervating to the vigour and elascity of Christian truth, and involves a recognition of the civil power in matters not legitimately within its province. 2ndly. Because though it may be urged that grants given to all have on the face of them the appearance of equal justice, your memorialists demur to the allegation, inasmuch as numerous and influential bodies of Christians are precluded by their principles from receiving public money, and consequently to them such grants are a violation of the principles of religious equality. Your memorialists therefore, without the slightest unfriendly feeling to the Wesleyans, pray your worshipful council to refrain from the above gift of £100; and to disburse the corporate funds in an economical manner for the public benefit of the whole inhabitants of the borough.

Henry Angus, Chairman.

The Church Riot at Exeter.—The Rev. John Ingle, whose persisting in preaching in the surplice was the prime cause of the disgraceful scene that occurred in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, on the 29th ult., has written to the *Times* an explanatory letter, followed by one to himself from the Bishop. Mr. Ingle says that the lecture was not parochial, but a voluntary and gratuitous service performed by the clergy, over and above the usual parochial services; that he had only preached twice before at St. Sidwell's, on both occasions in the surplice. That on the first, no notice whatever was taken; that on the second, only three persons left the church, while those who remained, a crowded congregation, were very orderly and attentive; that the churchwarden assures him, and he himself well remembers, that he made no request whatever to him either to leave the pulpit or do anything else; that it is true he declined to leave the pulpit for the purpose of speaking to the Mayor, perfect silence having been restored; that he sent a message, however, to the Mayor, that if he wished to come to him, he (Mr. Ingle) was ready to speak to him; that, so far from his friends carrying him off by the way the Mayor proposed, he had only one friend near—one of his pupils—and acted entirely on his own judgment, not even being persuaded, much less forced; and that the "definite conclusion" of the inquiry in the Chapter-house was, that there was no ground whatever for instituting proceedings against him. So far

the Rev. John Ingle. His Bishop, who had been reported to have said that he thought Mr. Ingle would have exercised a sound discretion, and would have done what he could, and what he ought to have done, if he had not taken the course which he had pursued, states that he cannot recollect the exact words used, but believes he said to this effect, —"That while I recognised your right to make the conditions which were stated, I thought you would have exercised a sound discretion if you had not made the wearing of the surplice one of them." His lordship adds:—"So far as appeared in the inquiry made by me into the disgraceful and sacrilegious occurrence in St. Sidwell's Church, on Sunday evening, the 29th ult., I saw nothing on your part to disapprove; but, on the contrary, I had great pleasure in hearing high and uncontroverted testimony borne to your discreet, temperate, and peaceful demeanour on that very trying occasion."

Anti-state-church Meeting at Rochdale.—On Wednesday evening last, the members of the Anti-state-church Association held their annual meeting in the Public Hall, Baillie-street, Rochdale. On the platform were the following persons; viz., the Rev. W. Brown, Wesleyan Association minister; W. Burchell, Baptist; David Hewitt, Independent; H. Kelsall, J.P.; Messrs. King, jun., James Littlewood, Edward Taylor, Thomas Schofield, &c. On the motion of Mr. Schofield, the Rev. Mr. Burchell was called to preside. He opened the business by stating that he regretted that the president of the association, Mr. John Petrie, could not attend. In giving an account of the Anti-state-church Association, he said their object was not to oppose the episcopacy of the Church, nor to battle with it, but to use all scriptural and moral means to separate the Church from the State. The uniting of the two was an injury to the well-being of the Established Church. The Rev. D. Hewitt, in addressing the meeting, alluded to the persecutions in the reign of Charles the Second. In the rural districts of this country, at this day, he said that persons were injured and persecuted because they refused to pay church-rates. The Church had not made the State more religious by the union, but the State had made the Church more political. It had been said that the Church was in danger. He hoped that it was not the religion of the Church, but its political system that was in danger. It was monstrous for a rich *vicar* to call upon his poor parishioners to repair his church [cheers]. The meeting, which was thinly attended, was afterwards addressed by Mr. Brown and others.—*Manchester Examiner and Times.*

Bishopwearmouth Rectory.—The rectory will not be filled up until a division is made of the parish, and a further provision is allotted for the incumbents of the district churches, in which it is expected the parish of Sunderland will be included, as formerly part of Bishopwearmouth. The new rector will then be appointed, subject to these alterations and changes, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, the patron of the living. An act of Parliament will be applied for to effect these changes, with power to sell the rectory house, gardens, parks, &c., which cover nearly twelve acres of land, now become valuable for building purposes, and worth at the least £1,000 per acre; also the coal within the manor of the rectory, which comprises a large tract of land, together with a considerable part of the town of Bishopwearmouth. The proceeds of these sales will be applied to the augmentation of the present livings, and the endowment of new churches, to be built in the parish.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Congregational Normal Schools.—On Friday evening, November 10, the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow, in compliance with a request of the Board of Education, delivered a lecture at their Institution, Liverpool-street, on the adaptation of his method of teaching singing to popular schools. Several members of the board and other friends, amongst whom we were gratified to observe several gentlemen of high professional standing, were present. At the conclusion of the lecture, which, with the illustrative exercises of the pupils, excited much interest, a free discussion as to the merits of the system was invited. The opinions expressed were highly commendatory, and the lecturer was strongly urged by Dr. Campbell to give greater publicity to the valuable results of his earnest labours. In having thus submitted so important an element in every educational process to the judgment of competent judges, the Board of Education has evinced its anxiety to adopt the best methods that have been brought before the public; and a confident expectation is entertained, that in our schools and congregations a considerable improvement will follow the adoption of Mr. Curwen's plan. Thanks were presented to the lecturer and to James Carter, Esq., who presided. Mr. Curwen intends to deliver a lecture, explanatory of his system, at Crosby-hall, on Tuesday evening, November 21, and we would urge the attendance of all friends who feel an interest in the subject.

Abolition of Christmas Boxes.—On Tuesday week a meeting of deputations of tradesmen of all trades from St. Luke's, Islington, Mile-end, St. Pancras, Clare-market, Southwark, &c., representing several associations in those neighbourhoods, was held at the London Coffee-house, "for the purpose of affording tradesmen, in all parts of the metropolis, time and opportunity for uniting firmly in suppressing the custom at the ensuing Christmas, and to adopt measures to carry that object into effect." A long conversation took place as to the best plan to be pursued, when a resolution was agreed to unanimously, "that the custom of giving Christmas boxes is unjust in principle, injurious in practice, and entails such a heavy tax upon tradesmen that it ought to be abolished."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Abel Richard Philps, late of Blakeney Tabernacle, Gloucestershire, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastoral office, from the Independent Church, at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, and intends (D. V.) entering upon his stated duties on the 26th inst.

New Baptist Chapel, River-street, Truro.—The foundation stone of this intended edifice was laid on the 2nd inst. The services commenced in the morning with a sermon by the Rev. James Roberts, of the Independent chapel, and immediately afterwards the ministers present, accompanied by the deacons of the Baptist church, and the congregation, proceeded to the site of the building, which is well adapted for the purpose, and after prayer by the Rev. C. Wilson, of Helston, Mr. Barlow, the senior deacon, stated the particulars connected with the history of the Baptist church at Truro, and the place of worship hitherto occupied by that congregation; after which, the Rev. E. H. Tuckett, the Baptist minister, delivered an address on the reasons and views which influenced him and his people in carrying out this design. The stone was then laid by the rev. gentleman, under the direction of Mr. P. Sambell, jun., architect, and Mr. Joseph Pryor, jun., the builder. The ministers and friends dined together in the Music Hall, on which occasion W. A. Bond, Esq., presided; and after which addresses were delivered by various ministers, the whole of the Nonconformist ministers being present; and in the evening the Rev. R. Young, Wesleyan minister, addressed a deeply-interested congregation in the Wesleyan chapel. Collections were made at the public services in aid of the funds, which amounted to £20 11s. It is intended to accommodate three hundred and thirty adult persons and one hundred and ten children on the ground floor, and for the present to have no galleries. The building is expected to be completed by the 1st of October, 1849.

Beulah Chapel, Commercial-road East, London.—On Monday, Oct. 30, the friends connected with this place held a very interesting meeting, for the purpose of presenting to their minister a testimonial of their esteem, on the third anniversary of his settlement among them. The testimonial consisted of an elegant silver tea-service, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. G. W. Pegg, by the members of the church and congregation worshipping at Beulah Chapel, Commercial-road, London, as a token of their esteem." It was stated at the meeting that upwards of 100 persons have been added to the church during the last three years; and it is in contemplation to enlarge the chapel, and to rebuild the school-rooms, during the ensuing spring.

Interesting Illustration of the Voluntary Principle.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 9th, a public tea meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, Staines, Middlesex, to celebrate the complete extinction of the debt upon that place of worship. Upwards of 300 persons assembled on the occasion, who hailed with much satisfaction the removal of a burden which for several years had pressed heavily on the church and congregation. The chair was taken by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., to whom the pastor, the Rev. R. Porter, and his friends, acknowledged themselves greatly indebted; and whose liberality, zeal, and business-like habits, have in no small degree contributed to bring about the above-mentioned pleasing result. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. G. Rose, of Bermondsey, and several other ministers and gentlemen, and in addition to the main object, it was announced at the close of the meeting that upwards of £70 had been subscribed towards beautifying and repairing the neat and commodious place of worship now entirely secured to the service of God.

Opening of the New General Baptist Chapel, Lyndhurst, Hants.—The services connected with the opening of the above chapel took place on the 7th of November, on which occasion two sermons were preached, by the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., of London, characterised alike by Gospel truthfulness, simplicity of style, catholicity of spirit, energy of manner, and exceeding suitability of application. The collections and subsequent donations realized upwards of £20, clear of all expenses. The chapel is entirely rebuilt; the dimensions are forty feet by twenty-five, inside; the style of the building is a chaste design of Roman architecture. The well-wooded, gently sloping, and picturesque scenery of the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel, make its situation exceedingly beautiful. The presence of a large number of the neighbouring ministers, the fineness of the day, the goodness of the attendance, the liberal collections, and, above all, the excellency of the sermons, render the day of the opening one of endearing and profitable recollection.

Interment of the Rev. Michael Castleden, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.—This lamented minister was interred in the burial-ground connected with the Independent chapel in that place, on the 11th inst. The procession left the house at about 20 min. past noon. Lord C. J. F. Russell, out of respect to the departed, having intimated a wish to be allowed to accompany the remains to the grave, walked first, supported by the Rev. J. Andrews on the right, and the Rev. H. Hutton, A.M., rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, on the left; the Rev. T. P. Bull, of Newport Pagnell, and the Rev. J. Jukes, of Bedford, next; after these, the three deacons of the church, Messrs. Hill, Osborn, and Wright, and Mr. George Gascoyen, of Birchmoor. Then came the corpse, carried by six members of the church; the pall being supported by the Revs. Edward Adey, of Leighton Buzzard; J. H. Brooks, of Ridgmount; Josiah Bull, A.M., of Newport; W. C. Robinson, of Ampthill; J. Sleigh, of Hockliffe; and Charles Mears, Esq., of London. The two sons, grandson, and three nephews, of the departed, were chief mourners, followed by many members of the church and congregation, over whom he had presided 48 years; also by many of the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and by representatives of the Woburn and Aspley-Guise Temperance Society, with which the departed had long been connected, and by whose members he was greatly beloved and esteemed. As soon as the *cortège* arrived at the chapel, the remains were carried within. After singing the hymn, "Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims," &c., the Rev. T. P. Bull read part of the 15th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians, and offered prayer. The Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, successor of the deceased, pronounced the funeral oration, and gave out a hymn. The remains were then carried to the grave, and having been deposited, the Rev. J. Jukes made a few remarks to the spectators, and concluded with prayer. A large concourse of people attended; and, but for the services of the police, the chapel and grounds would have been most inconveniently thronged.

Crediton.—Ordination Services.—The Rev. Samuel Phillips Day, formerly a Monk of the order of the Presentation, and author of "Monastic Institutions," "Life in a Convent," &c., was publicly and solemnly ordained (upon a full and satisfactory confession of the Protestant faith) over the Congregational Church, Crediton, Devon, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The Rev. T. Leach, of Crediton opened the solemnities with reading and prayer; Rev. H. S. Seaborn, of Sutherland Chapel, Walworth, London, (formerly Missionary at Berbice,) stated with clearness and cogency the nature of a Gospel Church, and offered the Ordination prayer; and the Rev. Charles Brake, of Bristol, delivered an affectionate, thrilling, and impressive charge to the young minister, from Coloss. i. 7, "A faithful minister of Christ." The principal gentlemen connected with the church had a private dinner together; and in the evening a public tea-meeting took place at the Brethren's Room (kindly lent for the occasion), when about 150 persons regaled themselves with "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates." After tea, the friends adjourned to the chapel, when the Rev. Mr. Seaborn preached an appropriate and solemn discourse, to a large and breathless auditory, from Heb. xiii. 22, "Suffer the word of exhortation." The services were sustained throughout with great ability, fervency, and devotion; and impressions have been made on the minds of the people, which are not likely to be effaced for many years. Mr. Day has been labouring six months at his new sphere; and we are happy to learn that the Divine blessing is ostensibly accompanying his ministrations.

Crime in Durham.—Our correspondent, noticing the paragraph which appeared in our columns two weeks ago, relating to the increase of crime 33 per cent. in the county of Durham, says:—"It would be well to ascertain the cause of such a fearful stride of crime in our district, and if there is a dereliction of duty on the part of those who should enlighten and direct the dangerous classes of society, let the saddle be put on the right horse. It will be another case for the Committee of Council of Education if we do not look sharp. Now the plain facts of the case, as far as I have ascertained, are these. The great proportion of the crimes that have been committed are petty crimes, and the great proportion of those who have committed the misdemeanors are strangers to the county. As everybody knows, there are extensive works going forward in Sunderland, in forming a dock; and there has been an immense increase in the iron-works in the neighbourhood of Cornside and Shotley-bridge. The result has been that a semi-barbarous population has been drawn together without anything like commensurate means having been taken for their moral or spiritual welfare. Who is to blame? The Establishment. In Sunderland, as has been made notorious, the Rector of Bishopwearmouth has netted £3000 a year without rendering any personal service for the last—nobody knows how many years: in the west, as has become as notorious, through the columns of the *Daily News*, the Bishop of the Diocese has been deriving an immense revenue from the minerals won, and nothing whatever has been doing to watch and ward the morals of the heterogeneous population gathered together. It is no exaggeration of language to say, that the condition of the population drawn together by these works is very little better, if so good, as that of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. Let any National educator put a better face upon the matter if he can. If crime and ignorance are resolvable terms, then there are means enough in the district to remove them without any one dipping his hand into the National Exchequer. But in these parts an insufficiency of education is not the cause of crime—intemperance is. I speak with considerable certainty when I state that out of 33 per cent. increase of crime, 32 of it is caused by drunkenness."

Robberies on Lord Mayor's Day.—Numerous robberies were committed on Thursday amongst the crowds of persons assembled in the streets to witness the procession. Purses, pocket-books, and watches, rapidly changed owners. No less than thirty charges of pocket-picking were entered at the station in Fleet-street in the course of the day, and many other similar robberies were no doubt committed, but from the dexterity of the thieves the vigilance of the police was baffled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—The slaughter of Major Phibbs, and the attempted assassination of an agent, recorded last week, furnish instances of the different characters which the crime of taking life assumes in Ireland. An important distinction should be observed in reference to these outrages. They form two classes—the common and *merely* villanous, such as occur in every country; and the deliberate and systematic.

Those of the first kind (to which the Major's case belongs) I venture to believe are far less numerous than many imagine. Common opinion sets down the Irish as a savagely-ferocious people—almost a nation of cold-blooded assassins. Now, that Irishmen are passionate, they themselves will allow; but it is hard to see how passion can create the "cold-blooded assassin," who delights in brutality. That they are constitutionally cruel, or unusually depraved, it is not at all so easy to prove. Two considerations will support these assertions:—

1. The statistics of crime are favourable to Ireland. If Irish murders were the evidence of peculiar depravity in the Irish character, that depravity would show itself in other ways, and the proportion of crime in the population would, in Ireland, considerably exceed that in England and Scotland. But what is the fact? In 1845 the committals were—

For Scotland (the highest) 1 in every 4,595 persons.
„ England ..... 1 in every 5,564 „
„ Ireland only ..... 1 in every 6,244 „

Thus, in proportion to the population, Ireland is charged with fewer crimes than either England or Scotland

2. The safety of strangers in Ireland is a matter of indubitable testimony. If the Irish were such as many would make them—if their murders resulted from the reasons assigned—if they were a brutal, untameable people, visitors to their country would be even more unsafe than any of themselves. Such a people would know nothing of the generous hospitality which respects the stranger. But *nowhere* would a visitor, unconnected with local quarrels, be more nobly treated. "I have travelled," observed a *Protestant* minister to the writer, "with perfect safety, *in the county of Tipperary*, at all hours of the day, and all hours of the night." "A stranger," said an officer of police, who had some dealings with Tipperary assassins, "would be as safe in travelling in Ireland as in England—in some cases safer." To these testimonies from persons capable of judging, I will add one from a Government agent, also received from the author's own lips. "In the discharge of my duties," said he, "I have travelled in Ireland, within the last three years, not less than 54,000 miles. There is not a place with forty inhabitants which I have not visited. I have mingled with all classes, down to the lowest, but keeping myself aloof from their quarrels. And I can truly say, I never met with an insult."

To ascribe these effects to police vigilance would be absurd. There are many crimes which could not thus be prevented, were the people inclined to commit them. Moreover, it is not the office of the policeman to inspire generosity. Even was it, a force of 11,000 men, scattered among 8,000,000 of people, would have hard work to execute such a mission, and must then be very extraordinary constables indeed.

So much for the first-mentioned species of crime. The second—the deliberate and systematic murders—must be somewhat differently considered. To the characteristics and causes of these I may, with your permission, hereafter direct attention.

I am not an Irishman. I write as an observer; and I trust the assertions made can so be substantiated, that your correspondent will escape the charge of partiality, even though subscribing himself

A Lover of Ireland.

An Example to the Possessors of Municipal Honours.—We once had occasion to animadvert upon the inconsistency of one of the Mayors of Worcester, who, while he called himself a Dissenter, gave a public breakfast on the Sabbath morning, and took the corporation with him to the Cathedral, and it is therefore with the greater pleasure that we advert to an instance of precisely the opposite nature. At the meeting of the Worcester Town Council last Thursday, Richard Padmore, Esq., a member of the firm of Hardy and Padmore, iron founders, known far and wide for their princely generosity, was unanimously elected Mayor of the city for the ensuing twelve months. As a staunch Nonconformist and a conscientious member of a Christian church, he felt that he could not conform to the practices of his predecessors, and he therefore at once intimated to the council, through a friend, that he could not invite them to a breakfast on the Lord's-day, nor go with them to the Cathedral upon any occasion, but lest his refusal should be set down to parsimonious motives, he placed £100 in the hands of three gentlemen to be appropriated to some plan for the improvment of the city. We have reason to know that his adherence to principle has lost him no respect at the hands of Churchmen themselves.

Death from Chloroform.—On Tuesday week Mr. Carruthers, a gentleman of fortune, residing at Dormount, Annan, lost his life from the incautious application of chloroform. It appears that the deceased was afflicted with asthma, and having found relief from inhaling the subtle vapour, had frequent recourse to it. Being an expert angler, and extremely fond of piscatorial recreation, he sometimes employed himself rather late in adjusting his hooks and making artificial flies. On Tuesday morning he was found sitting at the table apparently following this occupation, in the position in which his servant had left him on the preceding night, but it was soon discovered that the unfortunate gentleman was quite dead, and, to all appearance, life had been extinct for some hours. On the table was the evidence of the fatal occurrence—the handkerchief which he had used in applying the chloroform to his mouth. His death forms another melancholy instance of the folly of employing such dangerous agents for the purpose of obtaining a temporary relief from pain.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The question originated at the meeting of the Congregational Union lately held in Leicester, and to which you invite the attention of working men, is one of paramount importance, and I am sure all of that class who desire the social, moral, and spiritual improvement of their order, will thank you for the opportunity you afford for its discussion. I have been a working man upwards of twenty years; I have mingled much with the working classes, both in manufacturing and rural districts, and have frequently conversed with many of them on this very question; and, with your permission, I will state one or two reasons which I have often found urged by those who were careless and indifferent to the things that belong to their peace as excuses for their conduct.

1. A reason with many is, *the depressed state of their temporal circumstances.* That the condition of the working classes has very much deteriorated of late years is beyond doubt. Thousands of them are only one degree removed from pauperism; their mind and brains racked with anxiety how they are to obtain the meat that perisheth—unable to appear with that decency of apparel which it is the honest pride of the sober and industrious man to exhibit—their spirit is broken down and verging on despair; they become indifferent to every thing but the pressure of that poverty which is weighing them down. Is it wonderful that, in such circumstances, they should neglect the ordinances of religion? It is not; for men are in a most unfavourable position for attending to the concerns of the soul, when they are unable to obtain the things necessary for the body.

2. Another reason assigned by many for their neglect of divine ordinances is, *The almost total want of sympathy manifested by the ministers of religion of every denomination with the privations, wants, and wishes of the working classes.* Working men are now very generally convinced that the evils under which they labour are mainly caused by the vicious system of legislation which has been so long pursued, and which at once diminishes the demand for labour and appropriates the greatest portion of its remuneration in the shape of taxation; and they are persuaded that the only remedy for this evil is to give the working classes themselves a voice in the election of the legislature. This they have made an effort to obtain; and what has been the conduct of the ministers of the gospel in reference to the enfranchisement of the working classes? They have either looked coldly on, or been active in opposition. They have thus lost the confidence of the working classes, who view them with distrust and suspicion; having evinced so little sympathy with their sufferings, and done so little to ameliorate their temporal condition, that the working classes regard the professed anxiety about their spiritual welfare as mere pretence. This is matter for the serious consideration of ministers of religion, for it is quite clear, that unless they regain the confidence of the working classes, their usefulness among them will be much circumscribed, if not wholly at an end.

3. There are others who excuse their indifference to religion, *because its professors are so much divided among themselves; and, by their unseemly strife, too often exhibit a spirit very different from that which the gospel inculcates.* Those who raise this objection cannot, or will not, discriminate between the truth itself and the inconsistencies of its professors, and thus the former is falsely charged with the evil which ought to be set to the account of the latter. Oh, that Christians were wise, that they understood this, then would they be more careful to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life.

Such are some of the causes in operation among the working classes, producing that carelessness and indifference to their best interests which prevails so generally, and is so painful to contemplate. I hail it as a token for good, that you have called public attention to the subject. To be sensible that an evil exists is the first step towards a remedy. May it prove so in the present case; and may all your efforts in the cause of human improvement be crowned with abundant success.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

November 9th, 1848. J. K.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—As a constant reader of your paper for many years, I would, by your permission, avail myself of the opportunity now offered in the columns of the *Nonconformist* to make a few remarks as to the cause of the estrangement of the working classes of this country from the observances of religion.

It is not my intention to enter into a vile crusade of personalities, or pander to the prejudices of scepticism; but rather to endeavour to trace out, in the spirit of Christian charity, some of the evils which have crept into the universal Christian church, and which have produced and made manifest this marked apathy and indifference in the working classes relating thereto.

Christianity itself has undergone no transformation, nor suffered any change; its inherent power over the destinies of mankind is not stript of its genial influences; the enobling precepts of the Gospel still retain their moral and virtuous tendencies, purifying, sanctifying, and elevating the common family of man; but whilst I thus contemplate and venerate these influencies being brought to bear upon society and the progress of civilization by the hallowed injunctions of holy writ, yet I cannot divest myself of the idea that the great cause of the declension can be justly ascribed to the conduct of its advocates, who are so deeply engulphed in worldly and individual aggrandisements, and are so rapidly assimilating themselves to the silken dalliances of aristocratic and fashionable society, that, ere long, if some intervening hand does not arrest their progress, Christianity will become the harbinger of hypocrisy, and the growing corruptions of the Christian church will inevitably demand the thundering denunciations of a second Luther, and the searching and sweeping principles of a second Reformation, to restore the temple of God to its primitive simplicity. The self-denial, zeal, and exemplary lives of the Apostles and those devoted disciples of Christ in the early stages of the Christian era, indicate from what a height of moral glory our modern Christians must have fallen; the eyes of a censorious world are upon them, scrutinizing their every action; and depend upon it that just in proportion as they deviate from the paths of Him in whom there was found no guile, will the masses stand aloof from their communion. Religion is an all-pervading principle, and ought, like the living principle in man, to originate all his actions. Again, Christian ministers lack talent, and are evidently behind this age of intelligence; the character, tenor, and principles of their sermons, are not in accordance with the investigation of science; let any one who is acquainted with even the elements of modern science listen to their wholesale denunciations of human nature, their favourite doctrines of a special and particular providence in every little incident of life, and he cannot but think that such discourses are only fit for an age of witchcraft, necromancy, and fortune-telling. These public instructors seem to have no knowledge that the great All Wise Being sustains, controls, and regulates this Universe and all therein contained by laws which are immutable, uniform, and invariable in their operations; they have no knowledge of the relations of cause and effect, and that every event is but an effect of a cause; but they promulgate the absurd and fallacious doctrines, that every effect or event we see transpiring around us does not originate in a cause, but that those events are nothing but occasions of the immediate volition of the Deity. Moreover, the ministers of Christ are commanded to be clothed in humility, that they may the more successfully carry out the important work committed to their charge; but their ardent aspirations to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the opulent, and their affectionate attachment to the influential followers of their Churches, compared with the contumelious indifference with which they treat the less privileged classes, virtually and practically set aside the noble truth—"God has made of one blood all nations of men." The rich of their flocks are the especial objects of their care; on them they bestow pastoral visits, prayers, and supplications; the Holy Spirit is invokedat their bed-sides in seasons of affliction; whilst the indigent, yet consistent member of Christ, is left to tread the thorny path of life uncared for and unassisted, and to struggle with the pangs of mortality without the spiritual consolations of his pastor.

As a working man, and from my consequent extensive acquaintance with the working classes, I can safely assert that the causes which I have here enumerated are the chief marplots to the progress of Christianity amongst us. Let us hope, then, that when those causes are removed, when the Christian Church shall be divested of pride, avarice, and worldly lust, and its ministers make religion less a marketable commodity, then the gospel will go forth in the fulness of its strength, annihilating the doubts of the sceptic, laying bare the subtleties of infidelity, and eventually taking into its embrace the universal family of man.

N. B.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Having good faith in the sincerity of the earnest desire you express, to hear from working men their opinion of "the main reasons which account for the general want of sympathy evinced by the working classes for the public ministry and institutions of the Christian faith in this country," I willingly devote an hour to offering you my thoughts on the subject, and will endeavour to attend in every respect to the conditions you have laid down—"brevity among the rest;" but for which, I might have been induced to sketch the course and changes of my own individual life, from the time when I was a constant attendant on religious services, a zealous Sunday-school teacher, the friend and associate of men of serious and devotional habits, and filled with admiration for pulpit eloquence—to the days when the fervour of my faith grew cool, my reverence for the teachers of religion passed away, and I became, "after many anxious days and nights of doubt, perplexity, and mental excitement," one of that class truly

described by you as having little confidence and less interest in the religious proceedings of any denomination. But to do this fairly, would require more space than I could occupy; besides, I feel that although in doing this I should be exhibiting the various conditions of mind of many a thoughtful and truth-seeking working man, I should only be describing one peculiar class. Those who become sceptical may, of course, be considered hostile to religious teachings. I make this short statement because, knowing you love candour, I would not wish to address you under a mask. I am not, however, prepared to say that my case is that of the great majority. I will, therefore, rather proceed to specify what my observations have led me to believe to be the more general causes which produce the apathy and hostility spoken of on the part of the many.

I am afraid I shall startle many by the declaration I am about to make; but, Sir, it is my honest conviction that the first great barrier to the working people of England having a religion is to be found in the *character* of the religious instruction now offered to them, and to the tone and language in which that instruction is delivered. There is nothing in the English character that I can discover, that renders it averse to public worship, veneration, thankfulness for the blessings of life; or to the reception of serious thought, and the love of that which is lovely, honest, and of good report. I believe we are possessed of no small amount of what may be called religious feelings. Note our every-day expressions: how often are the words, "Thank God, I am better;" "I will do so, please God;" and "God bless you," at parting with a friend; heard among us—aye, and at times when it may be plainly seen that out of the feelings of the heart the mouth speaketh. The idea of God's power, providence, and of moral law, are strong in the national mind—of course, I speak of the humbler classes of society; and I contend those classes do represent the true national character more fairly than the narrow circles of the "genteel" or the "trading" portions of society.

But in asserting this amount of religious feeling to belong to my countrymen, I must confess they have little more to boast of. Certainly the great part of the male population with whom I have held converse, have no living faith in the doctrines taught in the pulpits of any of our churches or chapels. In many cases, for the sake of peace with others, perhaps with their families, they give a quiet assent to what they hear; but prove too plainly, by the extreme apathy of their lives, that no inspiration has ever entered into their souls, however much the appearance of a respect for religious duties is kept up by occasional or regular attendance at a place of worship. A still larger class among the working men profess no communion with any church, and scarce ever attend any; the wife in some instances does, and the children are often sent to the nearest Sunday-school—the parents believe they are performing a sort of duty in sending them, and have a vague notion that they won't get any harm, and perhaps may learn some good. Strange, inconsistent conduct surely, but nevertheless such is the fact. What is it, you ask, that keeps the father away from the sanctuary, and drives him to seek his instruction on the Monday from the weekly newspaper and the penny periodical? I contend, Sir, it is this: that the faith inculcated, and the language of the teachings, are utterly inadequate to touch either the intellects or the hearts of the mass of Englishmen grown to years of discretion. When on the day of rest, the toiling man enters the doors of one of our temples, what does he hear? Anything to cheer him on in the thorny path of life—to elevate his soul and purify his moral being? Now and then, I grant you, he may; when some touching parable or incident in the life of the Teacher of Nazareth, meets his ear; but how little of this is heard, compared with the exposition of those gloomy doctrines of man's depravity; his utter helplessness, and his sure condemnation to eternal punishment, unless by some mysterious power of divine grace, faith enters into his soul, and saves him. The timid man is terrified away from such teachings; the stout-hearted compares them with the inspiration which, in every man's soul, gives him ideas of Almighty power, wisdom, and mercy; and he, too, stays away for the future, and pities those who teach, and those who listen, to such instruction.

In past ages, the teacher and prophet took care that the outpouring of their thoughts should be in connexion with subjects already in the minds of their hearers. They denounced the oppressors of their own times, and defended the cause of the poor and desolate of their own day and generation; they sang adoration for the good that was then doing upon earth, and foretold yet better times for humanity. David and Isaiah were not always explaining or disputing about the sayings of Noah or Abraham; nor was Paul for ever quoting the old prophets. Hence the Jewish religion was national, and a reality, and the faith of the early Christians was a new-born, living faith, sinking deep into the souls of the poor, to whom the gospel of brotherhood and equality was addressed. Our teachers take a very different course. They are eloquent about the sins of David, the sorrows of Jeremiah, and the zeal of St. Peter; but things which concern human life in England at the present day are not deemed sacred enough to engage their thoughts or study; except as matters of secondary importance. They talk in glowing language of what belongs to other times, and distant countries—to the faith of the past, rather than to the hopes and aspirations of living men in this our day. The hills of Zion, and the dews of Hermon; the thunders of Sinai, and the floods of Jordan; the angel Gabriel, and the cherubims over the altar—all these things are to us artificial, untangible shadows; as utterly incapable of arousing our sympathies, as are the fantastic descriptions of the New Jerusalem seen by the Evangelist—so full of the tinsel and splendid pageantry which men are fast learning to despise, even as the appendages of earthly courts and human monarchs. And if these things affect them not, still less are sensible Englishmen, "with their stern love of right and justice," able to comprehend the way by which this heaven is to be their portion, after the slavery of this life shall have ceased;—not by moral excellence, or by the struggle after truth—not by self-sacrifice, or by love and duty—but by a blind, unreasoning, submissive *faith*. And then they may well ask, Faith in what?—for if the doctrines taught in one chapel be correct, all those who worship over the way are inevitably going the road that leadeth to destruction.

No, Sir, it is useless to deny the fact. Englishmen have no sympathy with the religious teachings of the age; and the fault is not with us, but with our teachers. If it be not so, why shrink they from discussing our objections to their doctrines? They have too long tabooed certain questions; and one great cause why they are mistrusted and treated coolly by the people is, because they have not the moral courage fairly to defend their position. They never do as Paul did, both at Jerusalem, among the Jewish priests, and at Athens, amid the philosophers—they never dare appear among the people to dispute with their opponents—although they are ready enough to denounce popery or infidelity to please the prejudices of a select audience who can afford to pay handsomely for seats at Exeter Hall, and where no man dares contradict them. And whilst they pursue this course, the Englishman who loves moral courage, truth, and fair play, will turn away from them, and seek the cultivation of his moral and religious faculties from other sources than the pulpit or the prayer-meeting. These, Mr. Editor, are the opinions of one working man on the important question you have suggested; he will be glad to be set right if he is in error.

5, Enfield Cottages, Kingsland-road, W. A.
Nov. 13, 1848.

Suicide of a Clergyman.—The Rev. W. Browne, of St. John's, Oxford, and for two years past curate of St. Stephen's, Swinton, one of the suburban districts of Nottingham, committed suicide on Friday last. The deceased, who was of good family, and much esteemed by his vicar and parishioners, had, about six months ago, formed the acquaintance of the Rev. E. Bull, Vicar of Pentlow, Essex, to whose daughter, a young lady of about sixteen, he showed much attention, becoming at length a constant visitor at the house. On Thursday morning, previous to leaving Nottingham for Woodborough, on a visit to a friend, the deceased wrote to Miss Bull, enclosing her a handsome present, which, with the letter, she placed in the hands of her father, who the same day wrote a note in reply, which in friendly terms thanked Mr. Browne for the kindness he had shown his daughter, but begged of him to discontinue his suit, at least for the present, on account of her extreme youth. Upon Mr. Browne's return from Woodborough on Friday morning this communication produced a state of frenzy that led to the catastrophe in question. At the inquest held on Saturday before C. Swann, Esq., several witnesses deposed as to the excitement of the deceased on receiving the note referred to. Dr. Aldersen (superintendent of the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum) had known deceased about nine months. Had frequently noticed his manner to be very peculiar, and had remarked that he should not be surprised if he went insane. After a brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity"

Collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.—On Friday afternoon, an accident of a very alarming character occurred upon the above line. The express train, which leaves Rochdale for Manchester at 25 minutes past 3 p.m., and is due at the Middleton station on the Oldham Junction at 40 minutes past 3, came in sight of the latter station at its usual time. Whilst going at its full speed, and just before reaching the points, the engine-driver noticed a coal train in front of him. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, he immediately shut off the steam, and tried to make the collision as slight as possible. The engine, however, dashed into the fifth waggon of the coal train, smashing it into a hundred pieces; at the same time the engine-tender and the whole of the carriages were more or less shattered. The waggons of the coal train were also forced off the line, and the passengers in the express train (about forty in number) were all thrown from their seats and driven against each other. A lady and two gentlemen were severely injured, and one party had several of his teeth knocked out. The other passengers escaped with bruises, more or less severe. The accident was owing entirely to the mismanagement of the driver of the coal-waggon, who, when he saw what had taken place, took to his feet and made his escape.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

General Bugeaud has announced, that "a more mature appreciation of the state of public mind, and recent events," induce him to withdraw as a candidate for the National Presidency. His letter "to my friends and supporters" concludes enigmatically—"I entreat them to concentrate their votes for a man to whom the general assent attributes sufficient strength to dominate the present and consolidate the future." The *Daily News'* correspondent reports "on good authority" that Marshal Bugeaud's wish and intention, and that of the party who desired to put him forward, is to concentrate their votes upon Prince Louis.

The visit of M. Odillon Barrot to General Cavaignac, on the occasion of the last reception at the Hôtel de Varennes, having been mentioned in the ministerial journals as a mark of the adhesion of M. Barrot to the candidateship of the general, several members of the moderate party questioned M. Barrot on the subject, when he replied, "I am an avowed opponent of General Cavaignac, but I wish to oppose him only by honourable means." A note containing this avowal of M. O. Barrot appears in the journals.

The following extract from the *Patriot* of Monday, will be found to contain much interesting information, and some just and discriminating remarks on this important question:—

The election of President is evidently critical. Mutual distrust appears the prevailing sentiment among Frenchmen. The men who have, and the men who have not, cannot approach each other without jealousy on the one hand, and envy on the other; and the worst of it is, that the only reconciler whom Divine Providence has offered them, seems to be slighted on both hands. The rookeries in Wapping and St. Giles's, and the huts of Dorsetshire and Oxfordshire, are palaces and mansions compared to the miserable dens in which the *gamins* of Paris, and the *paysans* of the Departments nurse their revenge against the property-classes. While the 50,476 houses in Paris contain, on an average, 34 openings, there are in France, 346,401 human dwellings without one opening; from a million to a million and a half of the inhabitants do not know, from actual experience, what a window is; nearly two millions have but one window and a door; and almost a million and a half besides, possess but three apertures to their dwellings. In short, houses inhabited by about three millions and a half (which is more than half the houses in the country), have no more than this miserable modicum of air and light. And while thus badly lodged, they have been worse fed. Even under the late reign (which M. Guizot contrived to get celebrated as a sort of *Saturnia regna*), horse-flesh had become a luxury; and the revolution, without any fault of its own, has but made matters worse. If, when Louis Philippe was King, M. Michelet was obliged to say, "The peasant is malicious, spiteful, and capable of any enormity, *it is not safe to be his neighbour*,"—need we be surprised to hear about Communism, Socialism, Red Republicanism, or any schism whatever, to the complete dissolution of the bonds of society? Bold, indeed, must be the men who desire to seize the reins of power in circumstances like these; yet two, at least, have this courage. Prince Louis Napoleon is as adventurous as though he really possessed the means of fulfilling all the fine promises that have been made in his name; while General Cavaignac grows the more desperate in his attempts to snatch the glittering bauble, the further it recedes from his grasp. A convert to Moderatism, so long as there appeared a chance of wheedling over M. Thiers and his party, the General seems now to have reverted to his Republican first loves, and, if rumour may be credited, to be ready to go all lengths with the Red Republicans, rather than endure the ignominy of defeat. The following is the dark picture drawn in the *Economist*,—not, apparently, without good information,—of the impending contest in Paris:—

"The day that sees the election of Prince Louis, if not an earlier period, will see, we are assured, the beginning of a massacre in France. By the agency and assistance, it is said, of the Government, the population of Paris is again arming; the unemployed workmen, the paupers, the criminals, are preparing to fight for the Red Republic. Instead of being pleased at getting rid of an awful responsibility, General Cavaignac is mortified at the loss of power, and ready, according to report, to adopt the extreme party and the violent methods employed of old to secure success. All means are described as good to save the paper Republic; assassination is talked of, and preparations for seizing the government with a strong hand, *à-la mode* Napoleon, are making. The number of regiments that may be relied on, the cavalry and artillery that can be commanded, are all reckoned, and are moving to their places. More terror now prevails in Paris than at any period since the Revolution began. So far does its power extend, that many of those who were and still are the most devoted adherents of Prince Louis, who is supported by the bulk of the population, and has the good wishes of many influential persons out of France, begin to doubt the prudence of promoting his election. To avoid the horrors of a Red Republic, brought into existence by outrage, they would place it in power, hoping to soothe it into something like forbearance. They were ready, from the hope of securing peace, to place the power in the hands of a Buonaparte; and now, from a similar hope, from a hope of escaping a servile war, they have become lukewarm in his support, and would side with General Cavaignac if they could detach him from the Red Republic, and so avoid the horrors they anticipate."

Were the French wise, they would settle the rivalry by deferring the claims of the two principal candidates for the chief place to those of a third man, who would accept power only to save his distracted country. As it is, they are the doomed victims of party intrigues, or of their own excited and misguided passions. Ledru Rollin, who would have himself believed to be their idol, but who is evidently far less popular than either the General or the Prince, is ready to sell his support to either of them for place; while M. Thiers himself has no more magnanimous policy, although he takes more pains to

conceal the fact. The former seems inclined to retire in favour of General Cavaignac, on condition that he be presented as one of the three candidates for the Vice-Presidency, and that, if not chosen by the Assembly, he should obtain the department of the Interior; while the latter told his club in the Rue de Poitiers, that "if they preferred General Cavaignac, they ought to call upon him, and to make known the conditions of their support; and then, if he did not agree to choose the Vice President, the Ministers, the Prefects, *in the party to whom he had alluded*, they might give him their votes, as they would then have acted as political men, and not as dupes. As to himself, he (M. Thiers) would not be a candidate for the Presidency, nor the Minister of either of the candidates." Of course not! As for Ledru Rollin, he is in the indifferent condition of the man in the play—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!"

For, as rumour states, he formerly made overtures to Prince Louis, offering the votes of his own adherents on the above-mentioned conditions. As for M. Thiers, the grapes are growing sour; but, perhaps, the terms of Bugeaud's retiring address may be considered as throwing out a bait likely to take with the Buonaparte gudgeon. If the Moderates could be assured that any promises made by Cavaignac to secure their votes would be fulfilled in the event of his success, they would not hesitate; but as there is no faith between public men in France, such bargains are little trusted on either side. There is, however, more certainty about the Republicanism of General Cavaignac, than about that of Prince Louis. A committee of twelve journalists of the departments called the other day on M. Berryer, the Legitimist representative, who said that he would not vote for Cavaignac, though he durst not give an advice upon Prince Louis. They afterwards waited upon M. Thiers, who declared positively that every good citizen *ought* to vote for the Prince. Such are the views of a Legitimist as sincere as he is eloquent, and of a trading politician as dishonest as he is cunning. If it were true that Lamartine advises his friends to vote for Cavaignac, we should conclude that his election would afford the best prospect for France.

The Paris papers of Sunday contain a long circular from General Cavaignac, addressed to all the civil and military functionaries in France. Under the guise of advice, it is, in fact, a manifesto from the General, with a view to the election of President. The sentiments expressed in this document are mild and conciliatory, and had produced a favourable impression.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following lively description of the ceremony which took place in Paris on Sunday:—

I have just returned from witnessing the ceremony of inauguration of the new Constitution, which took place this morning with great pomp and an immense display of military of all kinds and grades. The weather was extremely unfavourable, a heavy fall of snow having ushered in the glorious day. Nevertheless, early this morning the *rappel* was beaten in every quarter of Paris, and regiments of troops of the line, Gardes Nationale and Mobile, were seen marching to the different stations assigned them in the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées. The preparations made for the ceremony were extensive. An elegant tent, composed of crimson velvet and gold, was erected before the gate of the Tuileries gardens, known as the Pont Tournant, under which had been built a temporary altar, on which the Archbishop of Paris was to celebrate mass. On both sides of this *chapelle improvisée* were estrades, reaching nearly the whole length of the railing of the Tuileries, with rows of benches appropriated to the reception of the Assembly and Executive Power, and those individuals who were either attached to or invited by the great men who were to figure in the ceremony. Supplementary benches were also put up within the gardens, access to which could only be had by procuring tickets from the Prefect of Police, who, as usual, was grand master of the ceremonies for the day. The Place itself was lined on all sides with regular troops. Poles had been erected all round, from the tops of which streamed scores of tricoloured oriflammes, whilst on the pedestals were placed escutcheons bearing the names of different departments of France, surmounted with tricoloured flags, grouped tastefully around, the whole connected by garlands of artificial flowers and evergreens. Had the weather been more propitious the effect certainly would have been brilliant. It was curious to hear the different comments made on the proceedings of the day. Some complained of the expenditure, and with bitter smiles recounted the history of their personal miseries, contrasting the grandeur of the preparations with the reality of the national position. Others, again, were employed in speculating on the probable duration of the new state of things, and jokingly referring to the many ceremonies of the kind they had witnessed in their day. All were looking vainly for a break in the clouds, and not a few auguring badly of the *avenir* of the Constitution, ushered in as it was by such dismal weather. At length the cannon of the Invalides announced to the frozen spectators that the National Assembly had left its palace, and was proceeding across the bridge to the place appointed for its reception. Accordingly, the members made their appearance in procession, preceded by the Chief of the Executive Power, his Ministers and staff, and slowly wended their way to the tented seats prepared for them. I did not observe much enthusiasm on the part of the people. A few cries of "*Vive la République!*" "*Vibe l'Assemblée Nationale!*" were certainly raised, and found a feeble echo along the line of Nationals and spectators; but the procession was anything but an ovation. Perhaps the cold and damp contributed to this quiet reception of the supreme Government—perhaps a feeling of discontent also had a share in the business. But *n'importe*, these are days when we take what we can get; and I dare say the gentlemen concerned were busy enough to disregard the coolness of the populace. All the members of the Chamber wore tricolored scarves and ribbons in their button-holes. Amongst them was a negro deputy from Martinique, who looked as big as a black usually does when dressed out in finery of any sort. When these gentlemen were all seated, a movement was observed at the entrance of the Rue Nationale (*ci-devant* Royale). This was caused by the procession of the clergy from the Madeleine, to the number of at least 500 (all black robes included), the rear being brought up by the Archbishop of Paris in full canonicals, accompanied by five or six bishops, also in full costume, with mitres on head and crosier in hand. This procession excited rather a critical feeling among my immediate neighbours, who, apparently entirely destitute—women as well as men—of any religious sentiments, gave way to all kinds of good-natured raillery against the poor *curés*, criticising their costume, their actions, numbers, line of march, and everything, in short, which afforded a peg on which to hang a *bon mot* or a sarcasm. Bets were offered as to whether or no we should have to kneel and uncover at the elevation of the host; and, in short, I had abundant evidence that the people, around me at least (and they were of all ranks, except perhaps the aristocracy), cared little or nothing for the religious portion of the programme, nor for those who were to perform in it. The procession approached the chapel chanting psalms, and was received by the Ministers, and presented to the President of the Council, who proceeded to read the Constitution to the assembled thousands; the troops presenting arms, drums rolling, artillery thundering, and people shouting, "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive Cavaignac!*" "*Vive la Constitution!*" This part of the ceremony performed, the Archbishop proceeded to say mass, in which he was assisted by his suffragans, and a brilliant corps of clergy, attired in all the pomp which the Roman Catholic church is accustomed to display on all solemn occasions. At the elevation of the host all the troops again presented arms, the drums rolled, the cannon resounded once more, and the population seemed really to assume a more serious and more devout demeanour. But this gravity soon gave way again to singing and shouting, as the religious procession resumed its march back to the Madeleine, and the legions of the National Guard of Paris and of the departments began to defile before the members of the Assembly and the Chief of the Executive Power. General Cavaignac, and M. Marrast, President of the National Assembly, descended from their tribune, and taking their station at the foot of the steps leading up to the chapel, received the enthusiastic salutations of the legions, as they marched by, with colours flying, drums beating, and bands playing the "Marseillaise," the "Chant des Girondins," and other national and spirit-stirring strains.

The friends of M. Louis Buonaparte had recommended their partisans not to utter any "*vivats*" in honour of the prince, so as not to compromise him. The cry of "*Vive l'amnistie générale,*" was uttered by one legion. The muskets of the National Guard had much fewer bouquets and drapeaux than they had at the *fête* of the revolution. The "Marseillaise" was heard much less frequently than the "Girondins." Prince Louis Napoleon absented himself from Paris during the day to avoid being mixed up personally in any manifestation or movement which might occur. On Sunday morning 149 insurgents among those confined in the prisons of Paris were liberated.

On Friday the number of *congés* granted by the Assembly was 225, and on Saturday they were increased to 260. M. Lhorbette opposed the granting of *congés*. The proposition was rejected by 336 votes against 196, and the additional *congés* referred to were granted.

ABD-EL-KADER.—We announced yesterday the departure of Abd-el-Kader from Pau on Thursday last for his new residence near Nantes. His arrival at Bordeaux created a lively sensation in that city. He alighted at the Hôtel des Princes. On Friday the mayor and municipal council visited the prisoner, being introduced to him by Captain Fournier of the staff, who is appointed by the Government to attend him during the whole of his journey from Pau to Amboise. On Saturday evening Abd-el-Kader was prevailed upon to go to the theatre. He was received by the audience with every mark of respect, which, in spite of his oriental gravity, he evidently showed afforded him great satisfaction. He did not retire until the whole of the performances were finished. He was to leave Bordeaux on Sunday morning.—*French Paper.*

The Minister of War announced in the Assembly, on Wednesday afternoon, that he would allow a reduction of the army, by the 55,000 men whose yearly term of service is about to expire.

The Committee on Public Worship has adopted the proposition of M. Isambert, for giving retiring pensions to ecclesiastics.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—In the Assembly, yesterday week, M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to some questions put to him, read a sort of manifesto on the present state of the foreign relations of France. He said that the position of the country with relation to foreign states has never since February been better than at present. That France had contributed to the pacific solution of the Schleswig question; that she had induced Russia to give a separate administration to the grand duchy of Posen; that she had the best relations with those Germanic states which had adopted democratic forms; that she had brought the war in Sicily to a termination; that her mediation had been accepted in Upper Italy, where difficulties had only arisen as to the place of the conferences, but that no serious dissent had arisen, that the negotiations were interrupted by the insurrection of Vienna, but that they could be resumed, and that the best result might be expected.

THE PRISONERS OF JUNE. — The commissioners appointed to revise the sentences pronounced by the military commissions against the insurgents of June had already recommended to mercy 991, who were to be immediately liberated. The commissioners had left Paris to carry that measure into effect, and were authorized by the government to restore to liberty any others who by their repentance and good conduct since their confinement should have entitled themselves to indulgence.

DISTRESS OF THE POPULATION. — The *Presse* of Monday in its leading article gives a melancholy description of the distress existing amongst the population of the city of Paris. It shows from the report of the committee appointed by the National Assembly to examine a decree proposed by the Government for a grant of 9,000,000f. (£360,000) for the indigent poor of the department of the Seine, that "it will be necessary to feed at public expense 263,000 persons during the present month, 280,000 during the month of December, 300,000 during the month of January, 300,000 during the month of February, 300,000 during the month of March, and 280,000 during the month of April next; and that the sum granted by the Assembly will not afford each individual more than 12 centimes (1d. and 2-5ths) per day each to exist upon. At the same time the revenue of the city of Paris has fallen off by a sum of 16,000,000f. (£640,000), which must be made good by an addition to the assessed taxes of more than 50 per cent." The Minister of the Interior, in accordance with the article of the preamble of the constitution, which declares that the republic ought to ensure the means of existence to necessitous citizens, has appointed a committee to consider the best means of doing so.

SPAIN.

Letters from Bayonne of the 6th inst., contain tidings of the surrender of the whole of the insurgents of Huesca to the Queen's troops, and announce that the ill-advised Progresista insurrection in the North of Spain is already completely suppressed.

AUSTRIA.

The German and other papers are filled with details of the atrocities that marked the taking of Vienna. A letter quoted in the *Hamburgh Börsenhalle*, dated Vienna, November 1st, contains the following:—

But the victory of the troops has been abused in the most inhuman manner. Instead of making prisoners of all who were found in arms but who offered no resistance, and delivering them over for trial by courts-martial or otherwise, they were butchered singly without mercy; and this not alone by the privates without orders, even officers boast of having given commands to that effect. An officer of the National Guards surprised by the military, and seeing his retreat cut off, threw away his sword and called out "Quarter!" but was shot on the spot. Persons in the streets in the evening, when called to by the patrols to stand, but in their terror endeavoured to get out of the way, were immediately fired upon. I myself witnessed the death of two individuals who fell pierced with balls. But the Emperor's troops have not alone massacred—they have pillaged, and, as it would seem, with full permission, no steps being taken by the officers to prevent it. At first I would not believe the fact; but have since seen grenadiers encamped in the hotel in which I am lodging, taking watches, gold lace, and fine articles of clothing, out of their bread-sacks; so that the truth exhibited itself in all its nakedness to my eyes. You often see parties of tinkers strolling about the country to mend pots and pans; these come out of the Carpathian Mountains: now, fancy two hundred and fifty such fellows with muskets in their hands and the great leather sack on their backs for a knapsack, and you have a company of Croatian soldiers of the kind which Windischgrätz has let loose in masses on the city.

From other quarters we hear similar accounts, reflecting on the conduct of the Imperialists. We publish, says the *Daily News*, accounts of the late insurrection and resistance, by eye-witnesses. They give a fearful account of the ravages and brutalities of the soldiery, especially the Croats, who have indulged in general pillage, and slew numbers of women and children that opposed them or were in their way. Windischgrätz is busy ransacking the city for victims, and sending them to be shot, if they are at all known as connected with the insurrection. He is making a general press of the working class to fill the ranks of the army; and as he hopes to employ the army next time against Sclavonian malcontents, he will thus afford the Viennese the indulgence of revenge. For students there is no mercy. And as these are not Viennese, but the sons of the better families of all the towns of the German provinces, each of these families gives a victim to Windischgrätz: and it may be supposed what loyalty to the Emperor is created by such massacres.

Blum, Fröbel, and Gritzner, of the German Parliament, have been taken prisoners and brought to Schönbrunn.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 8th, contains the reply of the Emperor to the loyal address of a deputation of the Tyrol Diet, in which the Emperor makes the reiterated assurance that all the privileges guaranteed by him shall be faithfully adhered to. It likewise contains a proclamation of the communal council of Klagenfurt to the inhabitants of Carinthia, exhorting them to steady perseverance in the maintenance of peace as the only guarantee for the security of their liberties, the preservation of their commerce, and the safety of their country.

The Communal Council of Vienna has issued a proclamation to the effect that during the present distress into which the inhabitants of the city have been plunged, it is the earnest desire of the Council to give assistance to poor persons of both sexes by providing them with work. Each man is to be paid 15 kreutzers per diem, and every mother of a family the same sum. Single persons are to receive 10 kreutzers per diem. This sum of 15 kreutzers will be granted if the committee are unable to provide full work.

The Communal Council has likewise issued a proclamation stating that free intercourse between the city and the suburbs is restored from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 8th inst., says:—

All the public places and squares are still occupied by the soldiers. Fires are lighted when the night sets in, and the conquerors of Vienna, including crowds of the most ill-favoured Croats I ever set eyes on, sit round their watch-fires singing songs in their barbarous language. Even the grand portal of the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, otherwise held so sacred in the eyes of the Viennese, is converted into a bivouack, while the palace of the Archbishop has been taken possession of by the officers of the staff. The state of siege continues, of

course, but it appears Prince Windischgrätz is inclined to follow the example of General Cavaignac. At first he prohibited the publication of all daily papers, with the sole exception of the *Wiener Zeitung*, which serves as the Austrian *Moniteur*. But this rigour has since been relaxed, and one paper after another begins to make its appearance. The dead list, in the general hospital, gives the number killed on the part of the Viennese as 413. The troops had suffered much more, even according to the testimony of their officers, and it was believed that their loss amounted to several thousand killed.

THE VIENNA STUDENTS.—HORRORS OF THE SIEGE.—The Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—

The unfortunate students had during the whole time—I mean the three weeks since Latour's death—made the most superhuman efforts to avert the impending danger from their beloved Vienna. You would scarcely believe it possible that human beings could support without a murmur the fatigues and dangers to which they have been daily and hourly exposed. What has been their reward? for many, the gibbet, impressment into the army; if fortunate, flight from town to town, and village to village; happiest those who fell, arms in hand, ignorant of what would befal their dearest friends and comrades. On Thursday, November 2, the soldiers were commanded to attack the university. Unwillingly they advanced, but meeting no resistance at the barricades, they penetrated into the interior, when they discovered that their expected prey had escaped; how as yet nobody knows. Many have been retaken, as the gates of the town were closed and a search commenced from cellar to loft in every house. *Death is the punishment for harbouring a student.* You will fancy you are reading some barbarous records of the middle ages, and yet how dull, how colourless, does this description seem to me, and how different from the stern reality! I was in town this morning for the first time, and met a person who lives in the Leopoldstadt, in the street where the Odeon once stood, and who gave us some particulars of the fire which I did not know when I began this letter. The saloon had been turned into a hospital for the wounded, and besides, there were a number of refugees in it, about 500 altogether; dreadful to say, the building was fired by the Croats, who stood guard before the entrances to prevent escape; the screams of the women and children are said to have been heart-rending, and not one escaped. The Red Mantles are armed as follows:—two daggers, two pistols, a long gun with a bayonet as sharp at the point as a needle, and a long hatchet slung at their backs. All have not red mantles, but some have red mantles, red caps, wide red trousers, and red boots, and they look as if they had been dipped in blood. One of these terrible savages was brought before his officers and punished *for having assassinated 47 persons* in the Tabor Strasse (Leopoldstadt), which even they considered too much. We have seen Jellashich pass and repass in our street several times, but my heart revolts at the sight of him. He wears a superb military dress *à la Turque*, and is a very handsome man. *His Croats had permission to pillage from morning till evening*, but they did not get in till the afternoon. The inner town was not pillaged, as the Croats were not allowed to enter, but few of the suburbs have escaped. The loss in burnt buildings, dwelling-houses, and public institutions, amounts to from 20 to 30 millions of florins, or two to three millions sterling. The loss sustained by pillage is incalculable. The poor woman at the bathing-place next Mack's sugar-house, had both her breasts cut out by the Croats, and they threw another poor woman into the fire.

Letters from the frontiers of Hungary, of the 29th ult., state positively that the Imperial General Simonich had completely beaten the Hungarians at Trentschin. The Hungarian landsturm is also said to have been annihilated and in part dispersed. Numerous Slowak volunteers were forming themselves into a corps to march against the Magyars.

A letter from Olmutz, of the 2nd inst., states that the deputation from the city of Prague had arrived there to present a petition to the Emperor in favour of the inhabitants of Vienna. The Emperor granted the deputies an audience, but did not make any promise. Having heard of the capture of Vienna, the deputies forwarded a second address to the Emperor, praying of him to re-establish legal order in that city; and representing, that a violation of the rights conferred on the population by the constitution would necessarily react in the most fatal manner on the entire monarchy.

The Ministry is definitely formed as follows:—Wessenberg, Premier, without a portfolio; Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Interior; Buchner, War; Kraus, Finance; Breda, Justice; Mayer, Agriculture and Industry; Bruck, Commerce; Helfert, Education. It is affirmed, that the Cabinet has submitted its programme to the Emperor, and has made certain conditions, of a most liberal nature, the *sine qud non* of accepting office. Almost all the above-mentioned are popular men, who have risen by the force of their own ability, and who ally liberal constitutional sentiments with the experience of affairs.

PRUSSIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTRY, AND REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The King has carried out his intentions in opposition to the feelings of the Constituent Assembly. Count Brandenburg has formed a Ministry, of which he is the head as President of the Council; Von Ladenberg, Education; General Mayor Von Strotha, War; and Von Manteuffel, Interior. Count Brandenburg assumes also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*; and Manteuffel that of Agriculture.

The King has, by a royal message, transferred the sitting of the Constituent Assembly from Berlin to Brandenburg. The decree is as follows:—

We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c.—After individual members of the Assembly convoked for the forming of the constitution have been repeatedly and personally ill-used, in consequence of their votes, the hall of session of this Assembly was, on the 31st of last month, formally besieged, and the emblems of a republic being displayed, an attempt was made to intimidate the deputies by insurrectionary demonstrations. These lamentable occurrences prove but too clearly, that the Assembly convoked for the purpose of forming the constitution, from whose bosom the basis of true liberty, involving the general weal, is to emanate, is deprived of its own freedom; and that the members of this Assembly, in consequence of those frequently-recurring anarchical movements, which, to our deep sorrow, took place in our capital and residentiary city of Berlin, do not there find that protection which is indispensable to secure their deliberation from the appearance of intimidation. The accomplishment of our ardent desire, which is shared by the whole country—that the constitutional administration be formed as speedily as possible—cannot, under such circumstances, take place, nor can it be made dependent on measures which are calculated to restore, in a legal manner, the order and peace of the capital. Therefore, we are induced to transfer the seat of the Assembly, convoked for the framing of the constitution, from Berlin to Brandenburg, and have commissioned our Ministry of State to take the necessary preliminary measures with all speed, so that the sitting shall, after the 27th of this month, be held in our city of Brandenburg: until that day, the Assembly convoked for the framing of the constitution is hereby prorogued. Therefore, by these presents we call upon that Assembly forthwith to break up the deliberation, and to assemble together for the continuation of the same, on the 27th of this month, at Brandenburg.—Given at Sans Souci, Nov. 8, 1848. (Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The sensation created by this royal message in the National Assembly was the deepest possible. Immediately after it was read, Count Von Brandenburg rose, and having declared that the Assembly was required to close the debate, and that he protested against its being continued, as an unlawful proceeding, left the Assembly, followed by the Ministers and a part of the members of the Right.

The question whether the debate should be closed having been put to the Assembly by the President, was negatived, and the following three resolutions were passed almost unanimously:—

1. That the Assembly will continue its sittings at Berlin.
2. That the Assembly cannot be prorogued, removed, or dissolved by the King; and
3. That the Assembly holds those officers who had advised the King to issue this message to be unfit to administer the Government, and guilty of a violation of their duties towards the King, the people, and the Assembly.

The National Assembly then declared itself permanent, and a committee of ten has been appointed to remain in permanent sitting. The excitement caused by this event was intense throughout the city.

The National Assembly continued its sittings during the night of the 9th inst. At five o'clock on the following morning, the President of the Assembly announced that he had received the following note from the President of the Ministry, Count Von Brandenburg:—

You have communicated to the State Ministry to-day, that several resolutions had been passed by the National Assembly after its removal had been decreed. I hold it my duty to inform you, that such resolutions are illegal, and to be considered null and void, and that the deputies who have passed them have made themselves guilty of a violation of supreme rights, and of the constitution.

I request you to communicate this order to those deputies who have thus committed a transgression of the law, and have disobeyed his Majesty the King; and beg you will consider that you, and the deputies who have been guilty of an infringement of the rights of the Crown, will be responsible for the serious consequences which may attend such an unlawful proceeding.

COUNT VON BRANDENBURG.

Berlin, Nov. 9th.

To the President of the National Assembly.

The Burgher Guard was called on by the police to dissolve the Assembly, but it refused. In consequence of this refusal, a military force was applied for; and, on the afternoon of the 10th, 15,000 regular troops entered the city. General Wrangel entered the square, called the Gensdarmen Platz, at three o'clock, with his staff, and sent an aide-de-camp to inform the President that he had orders to close the doors of the Sing Academy (where the Assembly meets). After some delay, an answer was returned to Wrangel, that the Assembly would only yield to force. Wrangel replied, that he would blockade the building for a week, if necessary. The greater number of deputies then left the Assembly, after drawing up a protest, and a proclamation to the nation. The Chamber was not, however, prorogued, but was only adjourned till next day, when they intended to meet at some public place, there to continue their deliberations.

The troops bivouacked on the night of the 10th in the streets and squares of Berlin, and General Wrangel himself took up his quarters in the palace. The railway stations were guarded and every precaution taken against outbreak. Up to the latest moment Berlin was tranquil; not the slightest symptom of disorder was perceptible. The members of the senate met at their club-rooms, and have decided upon their measures for the next day. They would, they declared, persist until they were expelled the city. The Burgher Guard has issued a proclamation, in which it is stated that it had resolved, in accordance with the National Assembly, not to provoke a collision with the troops, and that it entreated all who were disposed to maintainpeace and order to unite their efforts for the prevention of serious disturbances.

ITALY.

A letter from Botzen of the 2nd inst., in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg, announces the arrival on that day of a courier from Olmütz, on his way to the head-quarters of Field-Marshal the Count Radetzky. He was said to be the bearer of the imperial assent to the prolongation of the armistice for three months.

A letter from Turín of the 7th inst., announces that the insurgents in Lombardy are losing ground every day. Marshal Radetzky had sent a large military force towards Lodi to act against Garibaldi, should he make his appearance. The valley of Camonico, and the centre of Valteline, were in open revolt. The Italian General Apice had been wounded in an encounter with a party of Tyrolese Chasseurs, at Mount Bisbino, and sought refuge at Capo Lago.

The Venetians have obtained some advantages over the Austrians.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MEDIATION.—Brussels is likely to be the place for the meeting of the Congress on the affairs of Italy. One difficulty still remains; Austria has proposed a congress of all the European powers. The mediating powers, on the contrary, only desire diplomatic conferences in which England, Austria, France, Sardinia, and the other powers of Italy represented by a common plenipotentiary, would take part. The Marquis Ricci is mentioned as likely to be chosen for Sardinia, and the Marquis Ridolf for Tuscany and the other Italian states.

AN ITALIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.—The *Costituzionale Subalpino*, of the 4th instant, publishes the project of electoral law for the convocation of the Italian Constituent Assembly. That Assembly is to prepare a federal compact, which, respecting the existence of the different States and their form of Government, shall tend to ensure the liberty, union, and independence of Italy. All the States are to return an equal number of representatives, and the latter, 300 in number, are to be elected by the respective Chambers of Deputies. The Assembly is to meet at Rome a month after the approval of the present project by the three Italian Parliaments. The deputies of Lombardy are to be chosen by the Lombard Consulta, and those of the Venetian provinces by the Committees and the Assembly of Venice. Those of Modena and Reggio are to be elected by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The confederation is to consist of the kingdom of Upper Italy, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Pontifical dominions, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Sicily. The confederation is to have an army, a fleet, a treasury, and a diplomatical representation abroad. Its central authority is to be composed of a legislative congress and a permanent executive power—the congress to consist of two chambers, in one of which each state is to be equally represented; and in the other, the representation is to be proportioned to the population. Both are to be elective. The members of the first chamber to be elected by the constituted powers of each state; those of the second by the people. The executive power is to be formed of a responsible President, and a Council of Ministers, equally responsible. The President is appointed for a limited period by the Legislative Council, and the Ministers by the President. The Congress is to deliberate on all matters of general interest for the Confederation; to interfere in case of a collision between confederate states and foreign countries, or of a difference arising between confederate states, &c.; all custom-duties on goods passing from one state to another are to be abolished, and the foreign tariff is to be based on the principle of free-trade. The confederation proclaims liberty of the press, individual liberty, free municipal institutions; the right of association and of petition; civil, political, and religious equality, &c.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

We have received letters of the 1st inst. from our correspondent at Naples. Count Ludolff had arrived from his extraordinary mission at London and Paris, it was said without having succeeded in his object. Mr. Temple's arrival was anxiously looked for, as it was generally supposed that he would be the bearer of the confidential and definitive instructions of Lord Palmerston. It was generally stated that the French Republic had sent in its *ultimatum*, demanding that though Sicily should still be united to the Neapolitan Crown, it should be governed by a separate constitution and administration, and have likewise its separate army. The King of Naples has resolved, according to Court gossip, not to submit to the last condition, though he is willing to grant free institutions to the island. Rumours of expected disturbance were current, but Naples enjoyed tranquillity.—*Times.*

At Palermo active measures of defence were going on, and it is now understood as a certainty that the Duke of Genoa had *not* refused the Sicilian Crown. The armistice continued in force, and all was quiet throughout the island.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship "Britannia," Captain Lang, we are in receipt of advices from New York to the 25th, and Halifax to the 29th ult. The length of the passage is owing to strong easterly winds, which continued without intermission during the whole voyage. Between New York and Halifax the "Britannia" encountered violent gales, with a heavy head sea, which prolonged the run between those ports fully 34 hours beyond the usual time.

According to the published accounts in the *New York Herald*, it appears that the elections already decided for members of the Thirty-first Congress, which begins its existence on the 4th of March next, have resulted in an increase to the Democrats in twelve states of over 8,000 votes since 1844, when Polk was elected by a large majority; and that in the same period the abolitionists have increased their votes in these States more than 18,000.

Mr. Daniel Webster delivered a speech at Boston on the 24th, which he concluded with the following expression of opinion. Speaking of General Cass he said:—

I think the candidate proposed by our opponents is a man of dangerous tendency, as the Oregon boundary and war question sufficiently indicated. While these men talk so much about resisting England they act exactly the part that a British Minister would desire. Confidence must be placed in some man. I have made up my mind for the Whig nominee, Taylor. I think, with Buchanan, he is a Whig bound up and wound up in his declarations, and will surround himself with a Whig cabinet. An influence will doubtless be exerted on the Society of Friends to induce them to go for the free-soil candidate. I wish they could see that every vote they give for Van Buren will be for Cass. I was in New York last week. A gentleman remarked to me, "We shall elect Cass; the Liberty party helped us four years ago, and the Free-soil party will do it now." I believe, under the present circumstances, that the country is more safe from the extension of slavery and the slave power under Taylor than Cass.

In reference to the purchase of Cuba by the American Government, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

As our present administration belongs to the order of progressives and aggressives, we should not in the least be surprised to learn that it has sounded the Spanish ministry on the subject. No action, however, can take place definitively without the consent of Congress. Truth compels me to say that I believe the purchase of Cuba would be popular with a large number of the people of the States, and in fact agreeable to the most intelligent of the Havanese.

The accounts from the California gold mines still continued to induce people to flock in that direction. A number of the United States troops had deserted and gone towards San Francisco. One person is said to have collected in ten days gold equal in value to 1,500 dollars.

Disturbances had again commenced in Mexico. A revolution had been checked by the Government calling out the troops and planting cannon at various points. Iturbide and other officers were in prison for conspiring in favour of Santa Anna. General Bustamente was endeavouring to raise 4,000 troops for the purpose of arresting a revolt which had occurred at Tampico, the inhabitants of that place being anxious for annexation to the United States.

At Vera Cruz a *pronunciamento* had been proclaimed against the Government monopoly of tobacco. It was currently reported that Francisco Arrangais was commissioned by Santa Anna to go to the United States and buy vessels of war for Santa Anna's new project against his native country. The Mexican officers had made some heavy seizures of smuggled goods.

The accounts from Yucatan are unfavourable. It appears that 10,000 Indians had attacked the garrison of Yucatan, and that 200 of the garrison had fallen in the conflict. The number of Indians killed had not been ascertained.

"Think of the Love Letters!"—On Monday night, at a Tract Society meeting in St. James's chapel, Newcastle, the deputation from London stated that the committee, marking the avidity with which "last dying speeches and confessions" were purchased and read, convened a meeting of the publishers of this description of literature, and offered to supply them with a better-printed and cheaper article, on condition that a moral might be attached to every report of an execution. The proposal was gladly accepted, and everything seemed to have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties; but, as the "patter" merchants were retiring, one of them turned round and said, "Think of the love letters!" What could this mean? None of the committee could comprehend the admonition. The man was called upon to explain. He said that no "speech" would sell unless it contained a love-letter—either a letter to a convict's sweetheart or his wife. "But what if he had written no such letter? or if, having written one, it could not be procured?" "Then you must write one! We *must* have a love-letter." The committee, having scruples as to writing love-letters (at least for other people), refused to forge, and the partnership broke off.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The Quadrant Colonnade.—The iron pillars forming the colonnade of the Regent's Quadrant (270 in number) were sold by auction on Tuesday week, and are in course of removal. They were originally put up at a cost of about £35 a piece, and sold for about £7 each. It was understood that the greater number were purchased for the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 15, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—The *fêtes* of the Constitution terminated peaceably on Monday night. The Red Republicans were, however, displaying much audacity. The *Journal des Débats* has declared for General Cavaignac, whose chances of success were considered to have increased in a trifling degree.——On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of Thiers, has openly declared for Louis Napoleon.——The permanent committee of the departmental moderate press, elected by the Congress of Tours, having met in Paris, has determined that it will recommend to the members of Congress and its friends of the departmental press the candidateship of Prince Louis Napoleon.——M. de Larochejaquelin has addressed a letter to the legitimist electors, exhorting them not to abstain from voting, and not to throw away their suffrages on the Count de Chambord. Although Prince Louis is not mentioned by name in this letter, its intention and effect are to constitute him the legitimist candidate.——A considerable number of representatives of the people, who stated that they had been requested by their constituents to recommend to them a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, assembled on Sunday evening in the hall of the National Assembly, and resolved unanimously that they would adopt the candidature of General Cavaignac, and that they would communicate their resolution to the departments. Much embarrassment is already felt, owing to the numerous *congés* which have been granted to members of the Assembly, and the consequent difficulty of making a house.——The *Times'* correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—

Up to a late hour on Saturday night the secret clubs were engaged in discussing the expediency of an outbreak yesterday, and it is said to have been eleven o'clock ere the idea was abandoned. This intelligence I am obliged to believe: the name of the party who presided at that meeting, and which is familiar to the public, being that of a late candidate for the representation of Paris, is mentioned to me, with particulars that leave in my mind no doubt of the fact. It would appear, however, that the intended revolt was only adjourned, for it has been ascertained that the preparation of flags for the conflict (a war cry, a flag, and a song are essentials in all French insurrections), for which orders had been given, has not been countermanded.

Prussia.—We have advices from Berlin to the 11th inst. The majority of the National Assembly met on the previous day, under the protection of the Burgher Guard. The deputies of the Right have left for Brandenburg. 15,000 troops occupy Berlin, but no further attempt has been made to dissolve the meetings of the National Assembly. An extraordinary edition of the *Cologne Gazette* informs us that, at the adjourned afternoon sitting of that body on the 11th, it was resolved—1st, to draw up a memorial of the events of the last few days; 2nd, to impeach the ministry; and 3rd, to refer the measure of the refusal of taxes (*steuer-verweigerung*) to a commission. It was said that the English and French Ambassadors had proceeded to Potsdam, and entreated the King to go no further. Another report mentions the appointment of the deputy Grabow as a mediator between his Majesty and the people. The tranquillity of Berlin was wonderful, considering the state of affairs. The streets were filled with placards, urging the inhabitants to respect the laws. The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 12th instant publishes a proclamation of the King to his people, dated Sans Souci, the 11th, and countersigned by Count Von Brandenburg, Von Ladenburg, Von Strotha, and Von Manteuffel. In this document his Majesty justifies his removal of the seat of Government to Brandenburg, and the marching of the troops to Berlin, and gave a positive and inviolable assurance (*unverbruchliche versicherung*) that his subjects shall not be deprived of their constitutional liberties, but that it will be his holiest endeavour, with God's assistance, to be to them "a good constitutional king." A second proclamation of the same date dissolves the Burgher Guard of Berlin, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly.

Austria.—Letters received in Paris from Vienna of the 7th inst. state that the cities of Gratz, Brunn, Lemberg, and Inspruck, have been declared in a state of siege. The executions at Vienna still continued. The democrat Allmager had been hanged, and the same fate is said to be reserved for the poet Keyser. Captain Braun, of the National Guard, was to be shot. A blacksmith, who had murdered General Latour, had been arrested. It is said that 6,000 persons were killed during the late insurrection. Letters had been received in Vienna announcing that Presburg had been occupied by the Austrian troops without a battle. Advices from Vienna of the 8th instant announce that Marshal de Welden had been appointed Governor of that city, and charged by the Emperor with the maintenance of order during the state of siege. Prince Windischgrätz, having left 35,000 troops for the defence of Vienna, had marched from that capital for Pesth, at the head of 65,000 men. The insurrection at Lemberg had been immediately suppressed by the garrison, and the town had not been bombarded. Prince Windischgrätz had stopped at Hetzendorf; and Jellachich and Auersperg had continued their march towards Pesth.

United States and Mexico.—The "Niagara" brings advices from Boston to the 1st inst. The presidential canvass continued to engross public attention, and so much had the prospects of Gen. Taylor improved, that his friends were very sanguine of success. From the city of Mexico we learn that Congress has been officially informed of the exhaustion of the funds received from the United States. The elections had terminated in a majority for the monarchists and moderates over the federalists. It was believed that a general movement was about to take place in favour of General Santa Anna, and great gloom and anxiety prevailed throughout the respectable portions of the people. The intelligence from Yucatan relative to the slaughter by the Indians of 200 Mexican soldiers at Jaxcaba is confirmed. The garrison of that place had been compelled to retreat to Sotuta. The garrison consisted of 1,400 men, under the command of General Pasos. On the receipt of intelligence of this event, the Government despatched a reinforcement of 900 troops from Merida.

IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas Reilly, a respectable solicitor and crier of the Court of Exchequer, has been appointed to the lucrative place of taxing-officer of the Court of Chancery. He is the father of the fugitive Mr. T. D. O'Reilly, but he not only repudiates the doctrines of his son, but has latterly banished him from the paternal roof.

The State prisoners were expected to arrive at Dublin from Clonmel yesterday morning, under a strong escort.

On Monday, the Privy Council ordered the release on bail of twenty-two persons confined for political offences, including Mr. J. F. Lalor, whose life is in danger. The writ of error in the case of Mr. J. Martin is being argued in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Firing at a Magistrate. — A communication from Athlone, dated Saturday, says;—"This town was fearfully alarmed to-day by the report that a respected magistrate of this county, W. H. Daniel, Esq., had been fired at. It appears that he left his house at eight o'clock in his gig for this town, and when half way, at Kilcornan, he was fired at from behind a hedge by one of two ruffians who lay in ambush. The shot took effect in the left shoulder. Mr. Daniel seized the reins with his right hand, and urged on his horse. A second shot was fired at him, but providentially, it passed over his head. At Glaston he reached a constabulary station, from whence the police went at once in search of the assassins. His wounds were dressed by the local physician, and five balls extracted from his shoulder.

Escape of Mr. O'Gorman. — This Confederate leader, it is stated, effected his escape from the port of Dublin, whither he was tracked by the police, who were thrown off the scent by the doubles and turns of the hunted game. He got on board a vessel lying in the Custom-house Docks, bound for Smyrna, which was subjected to a rigid search no less than three times before she entered the Bay of Dublin on her outward voyage—once, while in dock; a second time, at Halpin's-pool, at the end of the North-wall; and a third time, at the Pigeon-house Fort; but so well was the fugitive disguised as a seaman, that his appearance never excited the slightest suspicion. From Smyrna he is said to have gone to Constantinople, and from thence to Paris, where he remains at present.

Representation of the West Riding.—The deputation appointed in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of Liberals held at Wakefield on Friday last, waited upon the Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam on Saturday. The deputation consisted of Mr. F. Carbutt and Mr. E. Baines (both of Leeds.) The chief part of the difference was, and still remains, the extension of endowment, upon which Mr. Fitzwilliam's opinions are extremely unsatisfactory; for while objecting to an endowment of Roman Catholic priests out of the property or industry of England, he frankly admitted that were it made out of ecclesiastical or other funds in Ireland, he should approve of it; and as he, upon general grounds, was favourable to an endowment of all denominations (or rather religions, he said), in proportion to the numbers of each, he could not promise to oppose such an arrangement, if it should be proposed. The deputation urged his withdrawal. The honourable gentleman said that, having received numerous promises of support, and having taken his stand as a candidate, to retreat was impossible. Any attempt to cause him to reconsider this decision would evidently have been fruitless, and the deputation, who were personally received with the utmost urbanity and kindness, retired with a painful sense of disappointment at the result of their interview. The greater part of the conversation during the interview took place between the deputation and Mr. Newman, who laboured to show to Mr. Fitzwilliam that the meetings of delegates at Wakefield, and those of electors in the polling districts, were less important than might be supposed, and who also controverted the views of the deputation. The executive committee have issued a circular to their supporters in the different polling districts, desiring them to convene meetings of the Liberal electors, in order that the meeting of delegates to be held at Normanton next Friday may be able to come to a final decision on the question of bringing out an anti-religious endowment candidate in opposition to Mr. Fitzwilliam. The Conservatives have not stirred at all, and there is no doubt they will support Mr. Fitzwilliam. Mr. Roebuck is mentioned as likely to be the candidate of the Liberal party.

The Chartist Trials at Edinburgh.—On Monday, the High Court of Justiciary was crowded with auditors to hear the proceedings and evidence on the trials of the Chartists—John Grant, printer; Henry Rankin, late of the *North British Express* newspaper; and Robert Hamilton, tailor, charged with sedition and conspiracy. The Lord-Advocate, Mr. Crauford, and Mr. Montgomery Bell, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Logan and Mr. Lorimer appeared as counsel for Grant and Hamilton; and Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Graham for Rankin. The panels having pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictments, the witnesses on the part of the Crown were examined at great length, and subjected to the cross-examination of the counsel for the defence. The evidence went to show the connexion of the prisoners with the movements and intentions of the Chartists. Some documentary evidence was also produced. The case for the prosecution having terminated, the Court adjourned the proceedings until the next day (Tuesday).

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The arrivals of Grain and Flour fresh in this week are very moderate. Our trade to-day is rather quiet, the prices of every article being about the same as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 480; Foreign, 7,420 quarters. Barley—English, 2,150; Foreign, 640 quarters. Oats—English, 120; Irish, 800; Foreign, 6,720 quarters. Flour—English, 940 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low :—

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Two or three of our friends appear to have misapprehended the scope of our article entitled "Prayer for the Cholera"—and, perhaps, our desire to exhibit strongly that aspect of the subject which would tell against the foolish superstition which seeks divine interposition in the neglect of all appointed means, may have tended to mislead. We need hardly say that, although the view of the question we have presented, is *a* true one, and *the* view adapted to the occasion, there are other aspects of it, which, although not contradictory, are qualifying. As a *means* to the attainment of temporal blessings, or the escape of temporal calamities, the influence of prayer must, we think, be indirect—the going of a man from shade to sunshine, not the bringing of sunshine for him into shade. But, assuredly, we have no intention of denying that the submission of our affairs, hopes, fears, desires, in supplication to God, "*in everything*," is enjoined by the New Testament, and will be rewarded, not necessarily with the fulfilment of our requests, which would often be our ruin, but with "the peace of God, passing all understanding, to keep our hearts and minds." The question, however, is scarcely one for discussion in the columns of a newspaper—and, perhaps, we trenched upon the boundary within which we wish to keep, in the tenor of our argument. Here, however, it may be as well to let the matter rest.

"Y. S."—Surely we have given him no fair ground for suspicion.

"A. B."—He is a determined Tory, and has given a deep colouring to his history, belonging, not to the facts, but to his own mind.

"John Jones," in a note, on another matter, writes, "May I be permitted a suggestion to the friends of Peace, relative to the intended French prize essay—it is, to offer another prize for an essay on the same subject by *French working men*."

"J. D." of Aberdeen. We fear his project would not answer. Two or three of his reasons are of a nature which preclude our insertion of the rest in our own columns.

"J. G."—A very good suggestion—but, as Mrs. Glass has it, "First catch your hare."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1848.

SUMMARY.

The Lord Mayor's show! For the first time in our life our eyes looked upon that city pageant, on Thursday last, fairly compelled by accident. The rigged ship on wheels—a novelty—the city barges on the river—the men in armour—the bands and flags of the trade's companies—the sheriffs' carriages—and, lastly, that huge gilded toy, the Lord Mayor's state-carriage, passed in slow succession before us. And, as we stood in the crowd, and listened to the conversation and criticism of men in fustian jackets, who joked as if looking upon a piece of state-tomfoolery, we felt humbled. We thought of the sarcasms which our journals have flung at the French people for their love of theatrical display, and the pomp with which they inaugurate every new era of policy. Alas! alas! it ill becomes those who live in glass houses to throw stones. Our continental neighbours cannot beat us in the puerility of our annual city pageant. One might have supposed himself living some three hundred years back, as the procession passed before his eyes—save that almost everything connected with it looked not only unmeaning, but faded. Bartholomew fair has been put down as a nuisance—we know not what better pretension the Lord Mayor's show has to city patronage and indulgence.

The West Riding election, which will probably come off within the ensuing fortnight, does not promise well. The liberal electors have decisively declared against the pretensions of the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and have even asked him to retire, but without effect. We understand there is no disinclination to fight, if a candidate could be obtained—and, assuredly, in our judgment, defeat in the present instance, would be preferable to silent acquiescence in aristocratic dictation. We have not yet renounced hope that a suitable candidate will be found. If not, we regard two results as certain. The Whigs will take courage to propose their Catholic endowment scheme for Ireland, and will, in all likelihood, carry it—and the Conservative party, aided by the Whigs, will make a determined effort to unseat Richard Cobden at the next general election, and, peradventure, they will be successful. How comes it, that with the Earl of Carlisle's decease in prospect, the earnest reformers of the West Riding have suffered themselves to be "caught napping"? How happens it that with all their organization, their shrewdness, and their earnestness, they have allowed the adversary to steal a march upon them? Would that they had been less tender to party considerations, and more prompt on behalf of great principles! The party is now riven asunder, and the principles are pushed to the wall. And the misfortune is, that the country will have to pay the penalty for this apparent remissness.

Ireland is yet uneasy—when has it been, when will it be otherwise? There is turbulence in the neighbourhood of Clonmel—symptoms of a design to rescue the State convicts. The habits of the assassin are again appearing in the provinces, especially of the South, and all things betoken a troublous winter. All classes seem to suffer the pressure of distress—landlords, farmers, tradesmen, peasants. Rents cannot well be collected—poor-rates cannot be gathered—debts remain unpaid—evictions are increasing in number. How will the endowment of the priesthood remedy these social evils? The crisis of Ireland's destiny approaches. There is but one chance of saving her. A new class of land-proprietors must take the place of those who cannot, or will not, discharge their duties to the soil they own. Entail and primogeniture are the curse of Ireland, an exclusively agricultural country. Land is the only capital there, and our laws have locked it up to humour the pride of the aristocracy. It cannot last much longer. The dead failure of two or three more expensive quackeries will rouse the ire of John Bull, and when once he is in earnest, he will see Ireland righted by a simple restoration of natural law to her people.

The second monthly meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Horns Tavern, Charles Pearson, Esq., member for Lambeth, in the chair. And a splendid meeting it was—crowded, quiet, determined—marking the rapid progress of this rising cause. Each metropolitan borough is to be thus visited in succession; and at each, we believe, the purpose of the Whigs to erect a new establishment in Ireland, will be put prominently forward for discussion. This, however, is not the only method of elucidating Anti-state-church principles. We have it in our power to direct attention to an example of another. At Worcester, it has been the custom for the Mayor to attend divine worship at the Cathedral, after his elevation to office; and certain ceremonies were gone through to show the connexion between the civil and ecclesiastical powers. This year, a staunch Dissenter, Mr. Padmore, was chosen to the mayoralty—and with a consistency which does equal honour to himself and his principles, he declined entering the Cathedral. Great, of course, was the surprise of ecclesiastics; highly indignant were the genteel of all denominations. Meanwhile, the Mayor has read a lesson on the separation of Church and State, which, for lucidity and impressiveness, cannot easily be surpassed. May we have many more such municipal heroes—braving contempt and reproach, in honour of avowed truth.

France has inaugurated her constitution with due solemnity. The great anxiety now has respect to the approaching Presidential election. The correspondents of our daily press set down the success of Louis Napoleon as certain. They do not give the evidence upon which their opinion rests. From the number of members of the National Assembly who have asked and obtained leave of absence, notoriously with a view to canvass their respective departments for General Cavaignac, we augur the probability of the nation's choice ultimately falling upon him. His partisans, it is true, make less noise than those of "the nephew of my uncle"—are less boastful—and, in some respects, less overbearing. But these characteristics are not by any means sure indications of a failing cause. And as to our own press, the cue seems to have been given to all its correspondents, to cover the republic, if possible, with ridicule. Hence, the hardihood of their predictions that Louis Napoleon can command an immense majority. The issue, however, is close at hand. The tenth of December will decide it—and the peace of Europe will, we hope, be assured, by the triumphant return of General Cavaignac.

The Viennese are paying dearly for their resistance to the reactionary policy of the Emperor and his advisers. The details of the bombardment and surrender of the city read like the narratives of warfare during the middle ages of Europe. Both officers and soldiers were allowed to join in the pillage of the inhabitants of the city. Defenceless citizens were shot dead without ceremony—their houses rifled—and even women and children massacred. The students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts, and executed when captured. Large bodies of the insurgents have been drafted into the army, and sent to take part in the campaign against Hungary. The town is placed under martial law, and is occupied by the Imperial troops. This ferocious vengeance upon a place whose only crime was resistance to the unconstitutional measures of the Emperor, can scarcely fail of defeating itself. It is evident that the triumph of military force will be short-lived, and renders more precarious than ever the re-establishment of the Imperial authority. The Emperor will scarcely venture to show his face again in the capital which has been the scene of such atrocities.

The King of Prussia is emulating the example of his brother sovereign. After vacillating for a long time, he has resigned himself into the hands of the reactionary party. He has met the remonstrances of the National Assembly against the appointment of Count Brandenburg, by a proclamation removing the sittings of that body from the capital to Brandenburg. The Assembly, by a large majority, refused to obey the arbitrary decree. The Government then called upon the Burgher Guard to disperse the Assembly as an illegal meeting, and, upon their refusal, the aid of the military was called in. General Wrangel invested the Chambers, on all sides, with a large military force, and the members, after drawing up a dignified protest against this outrage upon the liberty of the nation, quietly dispersed. On the following day they assembled, under the protection of the Burgher Guard, and drew up a memorial of the events of the last few days, and resolved to impeach the Ministry. Berlin is now occupied by a large military force, and the Burgher Guard has been dissolved by proclamation, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly. In the midst of these exciting events the people remain quiet. No disturbances have taken place, and no opportunity has been given to the military to repeat the horrors of Vienna. Frederick William is playing a bold game, which may cost him his throne.

Intelligence from across the Atlantic possesses some interest. Political parties in the United States are still absorbed in the Presidential election. We observe from our files of American papers that the free-soil party continue their efforts to promote the election of Van Buren. The best proof of their success is to be found in the fact, that the new movement is denounced with great virulence by the organs of the other two parties. General Taylor's election is spoken of as certain, but there is little doubt that Van Buren's nomination will be supported by a very large number of votes, and in some of the northern states by a majority. The free-soil movement can scarcely fail of having a very salutary influence upon the future conduct of the Legislature and of the new President, whoever he may be. In spite of the probable success of their candidate, the Whigs, as a party, are likely to fulfil Mr. Calhoun's prediction, by becoming absorbed in the new and powerful movement against any extension of slave territory. The threatened annexation of Cuba may therefore be regarded as a scheme which no American statesman will, in the present posture of affairs, venture to consummate. Distracted Mexico is menaced with another revolution for the purpose of reinstating Santa Anna in power. In the British West Indies the local legislatures continue to oppose the authority of the Home Government. The Guiana Court of Policy has insisted upon a reduction of the civil list. The Governor, supported by the instructions of Earl Grey, refuses to allow the subject to be discussed, and has adjourned the Court *sine die*. Representative government is, consequently, at an end in British Guiana, and the Governor virtually dictator. In Jamaica, a similar disagreement prevails between the representative of the Home Government and the planters. It will be seen from the interesting letter of our correspondent, published in another column, that the latter are doing their utmost to restore a modified slavery throughout the island, and to develop the immigration scheme, which has again and again been denounced on this side of the water as a precursor to the re-establishment of the system to its natural proportions. Sir Charles Grey, in consequence of his determined resistance to this nefarious scheme, is denounced and insulted by the organs of the plantocracy, and even by members of the House of Assembly, who threaten to demand his recall.

REACTIONARY COMMOTIONS.

A dark, lurid, sulphurous cloud hangs over the continent. Here and there it may be seen discharging itself in torrents upon the nations beneath. Gleams of electric fire appear with sufficient frequency to prove that danger is nigh. There is a low murmur as of approaching thunder. The air is heavy—and a preternatural but momentary stillness strikes awe into the spirits. All the ordinary signs of joyousness have disappeared—as blithe birds, driven into mute retirement by the proximity of a tempest. The customary occupations of life are suspended. Doubt, if not dread, pales every cheek. A sort of popular instinct warns the nations that the commencement of a

fearful crisis is upon them. All is solemnity—and even the bravest as they pace to and fro in suspense, tutoring their resolution into increased firmness, cast anxious glances into the gloomy future to discover if possible the outline of some certainty. France, Prussia, Austria, Italy—what will be their fate? Have they spilt their blood for nought? Can they not retain the liberties they have won? Are they destined once again to sit at the feet of despotism, brooding in sullen despondency over the disappointment of their hopes? Did love of freedom, too eager and energetic, overleap itself, only to lose its balance, and fall backward? There are English writers who say so, and say it with brutal exultation. But, perhaps, this is nothing more than the natural expression of their own sordid hopes. The times, it is unquestionable, are serious, menacing—but to all who take an intelligent interest in the progress of humanity, there is enough in what is even now passing around them to inspire confidence in the ultimate issue.

Take heart, friends, take heart! The appearances which, for the present, confound you, must not be permitted to scare away your faith, nor to upset your patience. As "all is not gold that glitters," so neither is all calamity that scourges. Blessings, like curses, will sometimes approach us in disguise, and the herald that comes to us clad in sackcloth will oft be the bearer of better tidings than he who is decked out with meretricious finery.

"——— Afflictions from above,
Are angels sent on embassies of love."

We profess not to interpret the meaning, or to predict the result, of every event. France may, for aught we know to the contrary, raise Louis Napoleon to the chair of Presidency—although, evidence of the probability of such an event is chiefly to be found in the correspondence of our daily press, which labours with untiring zeal to cast ridicule upon the Republic. Vienna may have succumbed to the overwhelming military force of Windischgrätz—and be subject to the authority of martial law. Berlin may at this moment be in the possession of Frederick William's army, and the wily monarch may again dream, over his cups, of arbitrary rule. Radetzky may have paralyzed the arm of Italy, and the sunny peninsula may find itself cheated of its fondest hopes. These events exemplify the law of reaction. No permanent judgment can be drawn from them. He who watches merely the billows which advance, break, and recede, upon the sandy beach, qualifies himself but ill for deciding whether the tide is rising or falling.

Surrounded as we are by various and many-hued events, we are yet not without some certain grounds upon which to base expectation for the future. Changes, vast and sudden, in the position of parties, may occur, without affecting to any appreciable extent the ultimate development of national will. These commotions, now elevating the mob, and now the prince, are deplorable in themselves, and are necessarily accompanied by many excesses over which humanity must weep. But each in its turn, is leaving some salutary impression upon the public *mind*. And it is to the changes which pass upon that—the new ideas, the new aspirations, the new resolves, hopes, fears, sentiments, tastes, which are evoked there—that we look for indications of the destiny of Europe. Tell us not of the position of princely houses—we can determine next to nothing by such marks. But tell us what convictions are being engraved upon the hearts of peoples—what enlargement of their views has taken place—what shattering of old prejudices—what correction of common mistakes—what insight into sound principles—what ripening of the child into the man—what transition from admiration of show to appreciation of reality—what experimental acquaintance with the wide distinction which separates liberty from license, social order from the quiet of despotism, the tranquillity of rest from the rigidity of death—give us information as to the activity of these, and similar processes, and you will furnish us with sure *data* upon which to cast the horoscope of national destinies.

Let it be borne in mind, in the application of these remarks to the case in hand, that the commotions which now upheave the continent of Europe, and which cause every constitutional edifice to vibrate to its very base, are caused by movements of the *popular mind*. With few exceptions, and those apparent rather than real, the troubles of the continent are from within the bosom of its several peoples. Society is labouring to give birth to a better state of things—and if upon the countenance of great nations we may trace the wrinkles of distress, we have this consolation, that the pangs which disquiet them are bringing into existence the children of their own hopes. The conflict is not between princely houses. The war is not between aspiring thrones. The turbulence is not that which is created by the struggle of ambition with ambition. Such contests as these may sweep the earth with desolation, without leaving behind them, in the understanding of the people, the smallest deposit of truth. But when the bulk of a nation commit themselves to a battle for free institutions, and wrestle hard for the overthrow of absolutism, merely as such, whatever may be the fortunes of the fight, and claim the victory of swords whoever may, there is a mental discipline going forward, a nurturing of hopes, an intertwining of strong affections with living principles, and a maturing of political knowledge and experience, which, when the clash of arms shall have ceased, will bid a calm defiance to the utmost force of despotism. Under temporary coercion, probably, liberty will make greater way than when without an obstacle—will become more thoughtful, more practical, more tolerant—and, like the young oak in the storm which threatens to destroy it, will lose little else than leaves and twigs, but will strike its roots deeper than ever into the soil.

Nor let it be forgotten, that when Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, almost simultaneously, burst open their prison doors, they gave free egress to the elements of passionate lawlessness, as well as enfranchisement to the spirit of national freedom. There were powers let loose by the successful street insurrections which it is to the interest of every people to keep chained. These, unexpectedly set at large, have displayed the essential baseness of their nature, sometimes in determined idleness, sometimes in rude dictation, always in restlessness. The way to permanent liberty lies over the ruined hopes of popular depravity, license, and malignity. True, the innocent invariably suffer with, and often more than, the guilty. But the sheer force which lays hold of these seedlings of social disorder, and plucks them clean up, albeit it may be a blind force, or one that means some other end, is, on the whole, conducive to eventual rest and progress. As the fire of London burnt out the plague, so late disasters—first at Paris, then at Vienna, and now, possibly, at Berlin—may have become necessary means to bring about general political peace, freedom, and progress. And this work despotism is a fitter instrument to do than constitutional liberty.

As to reaction, in the sense in which it is employed by the journals of the oligarchy, we do not believe in it. Sure we are, that mind is moving forward, not backward—and, whatever may be the flickering fortunes of contending parties, nations which have proved absolutism to be a scarecrow, can never again be brought to do it willing obeisance. The stature of Europe is increased, and the old clothes must needs be thrown aside.

RAILWAY CONFESSIONS AND DESIRES.

There is nothing like dark days for bringing imperious folk to book. In prosperous times, how high we carry our heads, how full we are of importance, and to those somewhat dependent upon us, how mysterious! Railway Directories, perhaps, considering their brief history, have exhibited less, rather than more, of this common failing of humanity, than we had fair reason to expect. From comparative obscurity they have rushed like rockets into prominence and power. Immense sums of money pass through their hands, and are, in some sort, at their disposal. Their corporate influence has become too vast for calculation. Their patronage runs up to an amount which statesmen themselves might covet. The "lords of the line" are a new order in the state—an order which, after the Church, eclipses every rival. They have not borne their honours with remarkable meekness—have not exhibited any superabundance of conciliation, or of public spirit—have sometimes snubbed the public, and put on airs of authority to shareholders—but, on the whole, they have carried themselves with tolerable propriety, and if they have not earned golden opinions from all sorts of men, they have not lowered the reputation of Englishmen for the substantial qualifications which minister to the greatness and the comfort of our empire.

Railway Directories, however, have passed their natural zenith. They have touched the highest point in their history, unless the legislature should consent to arm them with new powers. The mania was their carnival. Shares going up, up, up—new schemes projected, not singly, but in batches—scrip scrambled for as eagerly as gold-dust in California—parliamentary contests and victories—this was the hey-day of Railway power and pride. It lasted not long. Famine cut it short—a monetary panic stripped it of bravery—continental troubles harassed it—and the results of directorial indiscretion hurried it on to a crisis. The price of shares went lower and lower—suspicion began to whisper — discontent muttered aloud. The depths of alarm were in proportion to the heights of previous confidence. It became obvious, that something must be done. A balance-sheet, a glance at which might show every intelligent man the real position of each company, was at length resolved on. The last fortnight has witnessed these successive revelations. The result is, all things considered, re-assuring.

From these documents we learn a thing or two strongly illustrative of the true spirit of monopoly. Many of the branch lines, contended for with wondrous heat, and at no inconsiderable expense, are only parchment lines after all. The seven or eight millions sterling, estimated as the cost of their completion, will never be called for. The acts of Parliament which authorize their construction will remain a dead letter. They were obtained only to defeat competitors, to keep rivals off the ground, to prevent the smallest diversion of traffic from this or the other established company. The accommodation of the public was a very secondary consideration in the projection of these schemes; if, indeed, it was ever thought of at all. The end is gained. Competitors have been silenced. And the state of the money market offers a fair pretext for consigning some score of lines, fought for with desperate energy before committees, as essential to public convenience, to non-existence.

There is a talk of amalgamating the three leading companies into one. "Why not?" ask many interested in the value of railway property. "What right have Parliament to prevent, if all the companies are agreed?" Say, rather, why should Parliament grant, at some expense to the public, what would be advantageous only to a monopoly. Railways are fast becoming public thoroughfares. They will before long be the only available ones. Power over them will be power all but irresistible. Some of the companies have already grown into proportions too gigantic for the Legislature to deal with. Combined, they will be able to defy control No corporate body ought to be helped into such a position of virtual irresponsibility. We have not yet mastered the landed interest—we still feel the power of the West India interest—it will be our own fault if we give to the Railway interest the pre-eminence which none can possess without detriment to that of the public. We have gone too far in this direction already. It is to be hoped that Parliament will demur to proceeding farther. The Frankenstein which human skill may create, human wisdom may be quite incompetent to govern.

New Mayors, 1848-9.—The following is a list of new Mayors, elected on Thursday last, for the most important boroughs of England:—York (Lord Mayor), Mr. Alderman James Meek; Halifax, John Baldwin, Esq. (re-elected); Wakefield, G. W. Harrison, Esq. (re-elected); Pontefract, Mr. Ald. John Barker; Doncaster, Mr. Ald. Dunhill; Hull, J. L. Smith, Esq. (re-elected); Scarborough, Dr. Harland; Sheffield, Mr. Councillor Thomas Rawson; Stamford, William French, Esq.; Derby, Mr. Councillor Forman; Gateshead, George Hawks, Esq.; Durham, William Henderson, Esq.; Norwich, Mr. Samuel Bignold; Bradford, Alderman Salt; Newcastle, James Dent Weatherley, Esq.; Sunderland, Alderman Simpson; Worcester, Alderman Padman; Devonport, John Smith, Esq.; Plymouth, William Burnell, Esq.; Preston, Richard Pedder, Esq.; Colchester, Mr. C. H. Hawkins; Leicester, W. Biggs, Esq.; Reading, T. Harris, Esq.; Boston, W. Staniland, Esq.; Bristol, J. R. Haberfield; Chester, Sir Edward Walker, Bart.; Nottingham, T. Carver, Esq.; Manchester, Alderman Potter; Birmingham, Alderman Thornton; Salford, Alderman Langworthy; Leeds, Alderman Shaw; Portsmouth, Alderman Scale; Liverpool, Mr. John Bramley Moore; Morpeth, William Trotter, Esq., M.D.

Serious Charge of Robbery against a Baroness.—At Marylebone Police-office, yesterday week, the Baroness St. Mart, who was accompanied by her husband and her mother, the Countess Grabouski, was charged with stealing two diamond rings, the property of Sir John Hare. Sir John stated that in April 1847, the Baroness, then Miss Todhunter, with her mother and her future husband, was on a visit to his house at Bath. One day he put a valuable ring on his finger: the lady desired to look at it, with another one; and she put both on her fingers, refusing to give them back when requested. Sir John had to go to the post-office; he afterwards forgot the rings, and the visitors left the house. He subsequently applied for a return of the rings, but in vain. Eliza Russell, a discharged servant, deposed that in May 1847 she pawned the rings for the Baroness for £10. The pawnbroker confirmed this: the rings had since been sold. The accused, in defence, declared that Sir John Hare put the rings on her fingers; that she afterwards returned them; that Sir John had offered to marry her; and that it was not through her that the rings were pawned. The prosecutor denied the offer of marriage. The accused was held to bail to appear again in a week.

University College, London.—The Professorship of English Language and Literature in this college, lately vacated by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Alexander J. Scott, M.A., of Glasgow, to that post. The Longridge prize of £40 for general proficiency in medicine and surgery has been conferred on Mr. W. Bayldon, of Royston, Cambridgeshire. There is no vacancy in the Professorship of German; that chair is still held by Dr. Hermann. Dr. Bialloblotzky's office was that of Examiner in German in the University of London.

Training College for Schoolmasters. — Mr. Adderley, M.P., has given land and a donation for the erection of a training college for schoolmasters, at Salsley, near Birmingham, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education. It is to be commenced immediately, within a short distance of the church about to be erected at the same place, mainly at the cost of, and endowed by, Mr. Adderley. The funds necessary for the building are nearly provided, and the college is to receive a royal charter.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

TENANT RIGHT.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

As might have been expected, the farmers are everywhere awakening to a sense of the necessities and demands of their new position. Exposed for the first time to competition with the foreigner upon commercial principles, they begin to see that their relations with landlords must be regulated by commercial principles too. Farming under free-trade, they find, cannot be carried on profitably without security. In order to beat the foreigner, the land must be made more productive than heretofore. More capital, more labour, more stock, more skill, must be employed. But no man ought to spend money upon peasants, cattle, machinery, draining-tiles, guano, muck, or bone-dust, unless he can reckon confidently upon reaping the harvest of what he has sown. No man ought to bury his property in the soil, if he be uncertain whether he, his landlord, or some superseding tenant, is to have the benefit of the deposit. As it is, the tenant-at-will is placed in this unhappy dilemma—he must either put very little into the land, or, if he puts in much, he runs the risk of drawing nothing out. Nor does a lease, unless it contain very special and unusual covenants, entirely cure the evil. The lessee, indeed, may expect to repay himself during the middle of his term, for the cost incurred at the beginning in getting his farm into condition; but, before the lease expires, he must again impoverish the land, if he is to escape the hazard of impoverishing himself. A system expressly devised for the purpose of suffocating agricultural improvement, could not have been more ingeniously adapted to its purpose than that which prevails in the nineteenth century throughout civilized England. Bad farming is made compulsory. Production is restricted by the conditions imposed on the producer. Nothing more barbarous, nothing more wasteful, nothing more unsuited to the wants and tendencies of the age, can be imagined, than tenant insecurity. This is now beginning to be felt; and hence the cry raised by farmers and agricultural authors for "Tenant Rights."

We published last week a letter on the subject addressed to us, by a very intelligent correspondent, who signs himself "A Farmer and Land Agent." It is quite unnecessary for us to enforce his views and those of Mr. S. Bale, whose pamphlet on "Tenant Right" he so earnestly recommends to the notice of agricultural readers. To argue in favour of security to the farmer against the caprice or dishonesty of his landlord would be something like arguing against pocket-picking or embezzlement. To assert the right of the outgoing tenant to reimbursement for the capital he may have sunk in the land during his occupancy, is only to assert that money ought not to be obtained under false pretences. Tenant Right is simple justice. Tenant wrong is merely a legalized fraud. We will not, therefore, waste a word in advocating the one, or denouncing the other. What it rather becomes us to do, is to inquire why tenant farmers are in the predicament complained of? How happens it, while houses in towns are hired without undue risk, that land in the country cannot be occupied with equal safety. Our correspondent tells us, what we dare say is very true, that "the capital invested in agriculture is three hundred millions sterling," and that "there is no similar amount of capital employed in trade, commerce, or any other species of industry which is so entirely dependent on the will of others, and for which the owners themselves have no real security." But he does not tell us the reason why there is this difference between the security of commercial and that of agricultural capital, nor does he explain why the shopkeeper is able to dispense altogether with that Act of Parliament security which he deems so essential for the tiller of the soil. He is at a loss to conjecture why the landlords object to a demand, obviously just and advantageous to all parties, and yet it is notorious that the squires are anything but prepared to make the concession which he deems so reasonable. What is the cause of this remarkable inequality between civic and rural tenancies, and what the secret of this strange reluctance to act fairly, exhibited by men disposed rather more than others, as we are told, to act upon the principle of "live and let live?"

It is notorious that the tenant tradesman, before entering on his occupation secures himself by a fair and safe agreement with his landlord. It is equally notorious that the tenant farmer, in a majority of cases, is unable to take this the natural and proper mode of enforcing "Tenant Right." The bargain between the owner and the occupier of land is not conducted upon commercial, but upon feudal principles. The possession and transmission of land are monopolies, which give the landlord an unfair advantage, and place the tenant in an artificially dependent position. The landlords are the governing class in England. They resolutely maintain laws which favour the accumulation of land into unnaturally large heaps, and which tie up the proprietorship to certain families, in defiance of the provisions of Providence and the dictates of common sense. Thus the owners of land are becoming every year a smaller, and yet a smaller body, while, from the very nature of things, that body is composed of individuals, in a large majority of cases, unfit or unable to manage estates either to the advantage of themselves or of the public. Personal and commercial property changes its channel at least once in every three generations. This is the wholesome law ordained by the Creator for connecting wealth with the qualifications needful for its proper employment. But landlordism, wiser than Omniscience, has resolved that earth shall descend differently from more vulgar possessions, and that eldest sons, in an unbroken line from the conquest till doomsday, are the very best possible persons to reign supreme over the liberties and the soil of England. From this giant usurpation proceed all the burdens of the country. The debt was incurred by landlords. The present scale of expenditure is a landlord scale. The State-church is but a branch of landlordism. These are universal grievances. From the same source spring wrongs which especially oppress the farmers—the game-laws, electoral dependence, and insecure tenure.

Now we shall be very glad if any of these evils can be separately cured, but we do not believe it. They all hang together, and will all endure so long as landlord supremacy endures; and that will last until we get a sweeping Parliamentary Reform. The only point of difference between ourselves and the advocates of a legislative Tenant Right is this. Security by Act of Parliament for farmers who are not in a condition to enforce it without an Act of Parliament, will be, as appears to us, of very little avail. Unless it be intended to prohibit any private arrangement inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed Tenant Right Act, it is clear that the landlord will have the same power to make an unfair bargain with his tenant that he now has. And even if any such private arrangements be prohibited, it is not easy to see how a tenant, who is now unable to insist upon reasonable terms, can venture to enforce the act against the landlord. The evil, as we have said, consists in the artificially unequal position of the two parties; and depend upon it, this inequality, while it remains, will make itself felt, and will drive a coach and six through any Act of Parliament that can be contrived. We have no sort of objection to the experiment being tried, but we have no hope that it will even scotch the snake which, before tenant farmers can be sufficiently secure, must be killed outright.

ART IN THE PALACE.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Perhaps the one thing that did George the Fourth most harm in general estimation, was the report that he made a regular business of consulting with his tailor on minute adaptations of his clothes to the niceties of his own shape, and that a standing amusement was the making of card-boxes. Castlereagh was redeemed in the estimation of many when they heard that he was an enthusiastic and persevering admirer of the *Beggar's Opera*. These personal traits of men whose bent is of the liveliest interest to the public are apt to come out after death: we have the advantage of posterity in seeing some few things about our great people with distincter vision, but many things are altogether hidden from contemporary eyes. Accidents therefore are valuable which legitimately supply the insight commonly withheld; and the law proceedings that have divulged certain Royal recreations of our own day, however full of trouble for the parties concerned, cannot be altogether unwelcome to the public.

That long list of etchings of which the Court of Chancery has forbidden the publication, while it tantalizes the desire to see the work of the illustrious hands, discloses no small amount of interesting biographical information. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have made the study of art a regular business: what card-boxes were to the young Queen's uncle, the practical work of drawing and engraving has been to her. We already know that in music she was a proficient, as well as her husband. These are studies that adorn any life, from the lowest to the very highest; art, like love, is equal in its favours for humanity, and as much exalts the exalted as it does the humble. In the general run of the etchings, one recognises the Prince's well-known turn for the mediæval, the Queen's liking for animals. A pretty union of art with the happy instincts of nature is displayed in the fact that the young mother's hand has been employed nearly a score of times within the range of the list in limning her eldest-born, the little Princess, besides other sketches of the Royal children. There are a few designs; the Prince inclining to the picturesque subjects of the chivalrous kind, and music reappears in the Queen's sketch of a scene from *Norma*.

Nor is it merely the cultivation of musical and pictorial art that is recorded in the list: Queen Victoria has been a student of Goethe, and the æsthetical problem embodied in *Mignon* is a subject that abides in the student's mind, as we see by three sketches in the list; one of which Prince Albert has etched.

The works enumerated in the catalogue must have taken many hours, many days in the execution; hours and days throughout which the mind of our ruler sought its relaxation in such subjects as these—in the happiest instincts of our nature, in the love of life and art, in the memory of history, and in the wise literature of our own time.

Apart from technical success, a view of which is hidden from us by the Court of Chancery, the disclosure of the royal couple thus diligently working together in the industrious democracy of art is highly interesting. It suggests the belief that the future biography of our Court will prove to be more agreeable and instructive reading than some posthumous histories with which the world has been favoured. One would like to know with what feelings the young Queen of the nineteenth century set about the portrait of her predecessor the Bluebeard of the seventeenth, Henry the Eighth.

THE RAILWAY SCREW ON THE PUBLIC.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The experiment of high and low fares has been fully tried on railroads, and the failure of the one and the success of the other completely demonstrated; yet now that the great Companies find their profits insufficient, their resource for improving them is, forsooth, the departure from the system of low fares, which has worked so well, and the return to the high fares, condemned by experience. The answer for which we are prepared is, "Oh, what are the Companies to do? they must make a profit, they must improve the shareholders' dividends." But the question still remains, how they are to effect this object by raising their fares, a step which in every past instance has proved abortive. It does not follow that because Companies greatly want better profits, that better profits must come of high fares. The necessities of Companies will not alter the laws (as they may be called) of travelling, amongst which is the proportion of the number of passengers to the cheapness. Of old, nature was said to abhor a vacuum; but with strict philosophy Railway Companies should hate a vacuum, abhor empty or scantily-filled carriages, and such are the concomitants of high prices. The expenses of every journey are the same, whether the trains be full or half empty, and consequently the best thrift is such a rate of fares as will best fill the carriages by the cheapness tempting to excursions and journeys which would not be thought worth while if the price were higher.

A very seasonable paper on the subject of the railway system appears in the *Statistical Journal*, and adds to the many evidences in favour of moderate or low fares. The writer concludes:—

The railway system has doubled itself in the last three years. Fares have been greatly reduced—the number of third-class passengers, the majority of which are of the working class, has largely increased. The importance and value of the traffic in goods and cattle, which may be much further developed than it has been, has become more apparent, relatively to the passenger traffic. The number of trains is greater—the speed of some of those trains has been accelerated, and all this has been effected without any falling off in the average receipts on each mile of railway in working, but with an increase probably sufficient, or nearly so, to meet the increase in the working expenses attendant on the increased accommodation now afforded.

But all this is at this very moment changed. Fares, instead of being reduced, are being raised, return tickets discontinued, the number of trains diminished, the public convenience in every respect curtailed or sacrificed for the phantom of higher profits by higher fares.

The system of return tickets had proved as profitable as that of moderate fares; indeed, it made part of the same system; but because it has so succeeded, it is to be abolished, and the double charge resorted to, probably upon the calculation that a large portion of the public have fixed their residences out of town, relying on the convenience of return tickets, and that they will not be able to escape the new rule amercing them heavily.

We believe that this expectation, and all expectations of the same sort, will be disappointed, as the public in such cases defends itself by dropping into the next class. The present Lord Yarborough, dissatisfied with an extortionate increase of the fares on a certain line, set the example of travelling by the second class, declaring that he should continue to do so till the first class fare should be more fairly adjusted. This is the only defence of the public against the screw. The rise of fares should cause every class to betake itself to the class of carriage below the one it has been accustomed to use—the first class becoming second, the second third, and the third Parliamentary.

The railroads are combining, and about to amalgamate; and the public has to take care of itself as best it may, and must not omit any of the defences in its power against the screw.

If it had appeared in any one case that raising fares had raised profits, there might be a disposition to submit to an addition for the benefit of companies whose properties are depressed; but the public fairly object to a system increasing its charges without any reasonable prospect of serving the interests concerned. It is expensive to the one side, and worse than thriftless to the other. Of this the companies may be sure, that if they cannot obtain a profit from moderate fares, they will incur loss from augmented ones, or else all past experience is illusory.

But something must be done to arrest the depression of railroad property, we shall be told. But because something must be done it does not follow that the wrong thing should be done, which, however, is the common course in such cases of necessity, necessity being much more frequently the mother of blunders than of invention. The companies are tampering with the sound part of their systems to prop up the rotten. They have many disadvantages to bear up against, but putting the screw on travellers will have a result the very opposite to providing a support. The remedy for depression is not to be found in that quarter. The writer in the *Statistical Journal*, Mr. W. Harding, points to the roots of the evil in other quarters:—

Whatever falling off in dividends there may have been is, therefore, hitherto to be attributed, in a general view of the subject, to additions to the trunk lines required in order to meet the increased quantity of traffic consequent on the lowering of fares, to the capitalization of loans, and the creation of fictitious capital, principally by the purchase of railways at premiums, and therefore at sums beyond what they actually cost. These being profitable operations when shares were high, were pushed to such an extent as now to press severely on the original share capital of railway companies.

The great evil of the last three years is the extravagant outlay of money which has taken place—an outlay which, instead of being checked by the Legislature, has been encouraged to the utmost by the mode of legislative inquiry adopted. This has inflicted on the railway system a burden which it will never be able to throw off

and which the public will always have to submit to—a higher rate of charge for conveyance than would, with common prudence, have been necessary. It only remains to stop this extravagance with a strong hand. The very existence of the railway companies depends on the economy they can practise in making and working their railways; and nothing which, on the face of it, involves increased outlay—be it diversity of gauge, and its consequence, the mixed gauge, or be it under the more plausible plea of competition—should be countenanced either by railway companies or the Legislature, if we wish to secure for ourselves the full fruits of that admirable invention which England, and the English engineers who have followed in the steps of George Stephenson have given to the world.

Curious Parliamentary Statistics. — The Returns moved for last session by Mr. Brotherton, M.P., show that the total number of hours during which the House of Commons sat in the session of 1847-8 amounted to 1,407½, and the number of hours after midnight to 136¼. The number of entries in the votes of each day's proceedings amounted to 10,412. The total number of days on which the hon. House sat amounted to 170, and the average time *per diem* to 8h. 16¾m. The total number of divisions during the session 1847-8 amounted to 255, of which 190 were on public matters before midnight, and 42 on public matters after midnight.

Mr. Wood's Picture of the Baptism of Christ. —This picture, which was exhibited some time back at the Chinese Gallery, at Knightsbridge, amongst the pictures for the best of which the Baptist Society offered the reward of 1,000 guineas, and which obtained the reward, has been placed in the Baptists' Mission-rooms, in Moorgate street, where it can be now seen by the public. It is a picture of a class of which modern art in this country has afforded few specimens, and from its own merits and the nature of the subject, would be a fit picture to be engraved. —*Times.*

The Poor-Law.—Mr. Charles Buller, Chairman of the Poor-law Board, has addressed a circular to boards of guardians and others, on the great increase of casual paupers and tramps, and, by way of a check (!!!) on imposition, recommends the issue of a certificate, specifying that so and so, with a wife and so many children, as the case may be, are deserving characters, reduced by such and such a calamity; the production of such a certificate entitling the holder to the best quarters in the workhouse, and the best cheer the larder affords! Is the hon. gentleman aware that the forgery of certificates of this nature is a regular trade, and that thousands of impostors are traversing the country with them in all directions?—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Prize Essays on the Sabbath by Working Men.—It appears that 1,025 persons (not 950) sent in essays to compete for these prizes. The adjudicators intimate, through the *Working Man's Charter* for the present month, "that they hope to announce their decision respecting the prizes (53) in December."

The Crops.—As the thrashing out of the grain proceeds, the opinion we early in the season expressed, that the general produce of the harvest would be small by comparison with good years, has become more and more confirmed. In the south and west of England, especially in the west, great complaints of deficient quantity prevail, while the quality is almost universally inferior, and the condition of the wheat is extremely bad. We learn that in the north, and in Scotland, where the weather throughout the summer has not been unfavourable, the quantity of wheat, even on the best farmed land, is deficient something like from four to six bushels per acre, as compared with average years. There is still a good deal of corn out in some of the backward districts of the north, which, after the long continued and recent wet weather we have experienced, can be worth but little.—*Economist.*

Total Destruction of a Ship by Fire.—From intelligence which has been received from Annotta Bay, Jamaica, we learn that the bark "Captain Ross," Williamson, loaded at Port Maria, for Greenock, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd of September, and one man and a lad seriously injured. It appears that a few minutes after ten o'clock on Friday night an alarm of fire was heard to proceed from the above vessel, and it was soon seen that the cabin, or some where near it below deck, was on fire, from the light which showed itself through the cabin window, and soon after a blaze of fire issued through the companion door, which continued with increased violence, taking the main-rigging and mizenmast, which soon fell over the vessel's stern, and then proceeded on to the main-rigging and mainmast, and thence to the fore-rigging and foremost, both of which fell over her starboard side. The vessel at this time was in one blaze of fire from stem to stern, and continued to burn all night until Saturday morning, by which time she had burnt to the copper's edge. She was then towed down to the western end of the harbour, and left to burn away; she was blazing, or rather the coals, of which she had about 100 tons on board, until Monday morning; all that remains to be seen now is her copper to the water's edge, and a heap of burnt coals and wood. The fire, it appears, originated from the conduct of the chief mate, who went down the after deck to steal rum, and had filled two demijohns and a bucket out of the cargo, when the candle fell off the puncheon into the bucket, which immediately blazed and set fire to the sails and other combustible matter. He is dreadfully burnt, as also the steward, a black lad, whom he compelled to assist him in the robbery.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains a notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons that in fourteen days he will issue his writ for the West Yorkshire election.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fitzwilliam issued the second address, which the electors of the West Riding expected to see on Monday. He declares himself generally for free-trade; declines pledging himself on further Church endowment; thinks the public finances require the most rigid economy; and confesses himself not prepared for great organic changes. The dissatisfaction against him has been increased by his manifesto, and the opposition seems likely to become decided and general.

A meeting of liberal deputies from the different polling districts in the West Riding, was held in Wakefield, on Friday, at noon, to hear the result of the subsequent correspondence between F. Carbutt, Esq., late Mayor of Leeds, and the Hon. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam. Deputations were present from Barnsley, Birstal, Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Holmfirth, Hebden Bridge, Keighley, Leeds, Otley, Sheffield, Wakefield, and Dewsbury. A communication was also received from Huddersfield, but the deputation appointed did not attend. There were also present a number of other gentlemen connected with the manufacturing interests of Yorkshire, as also Mr. Newman (agent to Earl Fitzwilliam), Mr. Dunn, of Sheffield, Mr. Beaumont, of Wentworth Castle, and several other gentlemen who dissented from the proceedings at the previous meeting, held at Wakefield.

F. Carbutt, Esq. (the late Mayor of Leeds), presided, and Mr. Plint acted as secretary.

On behalf of the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Newman proceeded to show, to the satisfaction of the meeting, that the letter of Mr. Carbutt had miscarried, or otherwise Mr. Fitzwilliam would have communicated with the meeting held that day week, but in consequence of the circumstance alluded to, it was not made known to him until the next morning.

The deputies from Barnsley, Birstal, Heckmondwicke, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hebden Bridge, Keighley, Leeds, Sheffield, Dewsbury, and Wakefield districts, each addressed the meeting, and read over the different resolutions agreed to in their respective polling districts. There appeared to be but one feeling pervading the whole of the resolutions, which was one of great disapprobation of the honourable gentleman's conduct, and by those deputies who had been enabled to submit his second address to the electors, an expression of dissatisfaction equal to that displayed on the issue of his first address. The whole of the districts above-named voted the hon. gentleman as unfit to represent the views of the Liberal electors of the riding; many of the deputies objected to the hon. gentleman on account of his age and inexperience; but the majority of the meeting grounded their objections on the unsatisfactory and evasive manner in which he had treated the proposition for endowing religion by the State, in his second address.

The second address of the honourable candidate was then read, amid expressions of disapprobation from the majority of the delegates present.

Mr. James Richardson, of Leeds, condemned, not only both addresses, but the tardy manner in which the latter one had been placed before the electors, all of which clearly proved to his mind, and to the gentlemen who acted with him, that the resolutions came to at Normanton were a clog upon the honourable gentleman and the landed interest who supported those resolutions, but who, now, by their conduct, had broken their pledge then given, and who, had they abided by their pledge, could not, as men of honour, have supported the hon. gentleman [hear]. The resolutions, he contended, passed at the Normanton meeting either meant something or nothing, and judging from both addresses, it was the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Fitzwilliam that they meant nothing. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that the honourable gentleman's second address was quite unsatisfactory, and that they could not recommend the electors of the West Riding to support his election.

The Mayor of Wakefield seconded the resolution, which was supported by John Marshall, Esq., of Leeds, who thought, under all circumstances, that even had the address been much more satisfactory, would it be fitting that a young man, of so little experience even for his years, should be sent as the colleague of Richard Cobden, for the large and important division of West Yorkshire [hear, hear]; and he, for one, condemned the house of Wentworth for endeavouring to assume an attitude of dictation towards the Riding.

Mr. Dunn, of Sheffield, proceeded at great length to defend the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, whose first, or at least whose second address, was quite explicit upon free-trade, on economy, and on the safe extension of the suffrage.

Mr. Plint, of Leeds, expressed his belief that should a thorough reformer be brought forward, at least two-thirds of the Liberal electors would vote for him in opposition to Mr. Fitzwilliam.

Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, objected to the kind of endowment (from the Irish Church revenues) suggested by Mr. Dunn, and as there was little doubt that Mr. Dunn's views were those of Mr. Fitzwilliam and his friends, he, as a conscientious advocate of civil and religious liberty, could not support the hon. gentleman any more consistently than if they took those funds out of the consolidated fund, believing that he should be recognising the propagation of what he, in his conscience, believed to be error.

The Rev. E. Higginson (Unitarian minister) thought that, rather than create a division, they might support the Fitzwilliam interest on the second address issued.

The resolution was then put from the Chair, when the deputies from all the districts but one voted for the rejection of Mr. Fitzwilliam, as being unfit, on the grounds above enumerated.

The Chairman suggested that a deputation should wait upon the hon. gentleman, to request him to withdraw.

Mr. Newman thought, before they ventured to do so, it would be well that they should place themselves in a position to state to Mr. Fitzwilliam who they desired him to withdraw in favour of [marks of disapprobation].

After some further angry discussion between the deputies and the Fitzwilliam party, Mr. Dunn said, that gentlemen were about to wait on Mr. Fitzwilliam to withdraw, on the ground that he had not complied with the terms of the Normanton resolutions; but it should be borne in mind that neither in his first nor second address had the honourable candidate made any reference to the meeting held at Normanton [cries of "No, no, he purposely avoided them"].

Mr. Richardson, of Leeds, said it was quite clear from the last remarks, that if they would preserve their political privileges they must fight for them; —[cheers]—and that would take at least from £6,000 to £8,000, according to a calculation already made.

Two or three of the Sheffield gentlemen thought that such a sum could not be raised; but the Chairman, Mr. Richardson, and the Mayor of Wakefield, expressed their belief that it could.

A deputation was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Fitzwilliam, to request him to withdraw; and, in the meantime the sinews of war are to be collected, and the executive power vested, until the next meeting, in the hands of the Leeds committee of management. A meeting is expected to be called in a few days at Normanton to nominate a candidate recommended by the executive committee. The meeting then separated, having lasted nearly six hours.

Oxford Educational Reform. — We hear that considerable progress has been made by the Board of Heads in the preparation of a measure of Educational Reform, similar to that which has just been passed at Cambridge, and that it may be expected to be brought before Convocation early in Lent term 1849. Report speaks of the measure as far more extensive than the Cambridge plan, which we observe is severely criticised by many of our contemporaries as illusive, because not directly affecting the general mass of students, but only of candidates for honours. We shall rejoice to see this grievous defect remedied in any measure emanating from the Oxford Board. —*Oxford Chronicle.*

New Roman Catholic Establishments.—A circular, which has been compiled and issued by Dr. Walsh, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Metropolitan District, assisted by his coadjutor, Dr. Wiseman, was read by the clergy in the several Roman Catholic churches and chapels throughout the metropolis and the environs on Sunday week. The circular stated that it was the intention, as far as practicable, of the heads of the Romish Church in this country to collect the poor and destitute children of that faith who had been deprived of their parents and were now in the various workhouses of the district, or roaming the streets of the metropolis uncared and unprovided for, with an almost certainty of ultimately becoming, through ill example and bad company, the pests of society. The circular stated that there was good reason to know that many hundreds of Roman Catholic poor children in the metropolis were in this situation; and that by wresting them from it a material benefit would be conferred on society at large, at the same time that an important and essential religious duty would be performed. With this intent it appears that some premises near the Southall station of the Great Western Railway have been purchased, and a number of orphan children already established therein, who have been furnished with a resident clergyman and tutors, and are fully provided for in every way, which premises are to be increased without delay, and to assist which by their contributions the faithful are earnestly enjoined for the benefit of society as well as the individuals themselves. It appears further, from this episcopal circular, that a number of ladies have lately arrived from the continent and have settled at Norwood, where an establishment has been formed for the reception of female orphans, and to the assistance of which the bishop enjoins the Roman Catholic ladies of the metropolis to give their best endeavours, at the same time that they are entreated to visit the place.

The Arctic Expedition.—The barque "Prince of Wales," which arrived at Hull on Friday morning, picked up, in lat. 68.10 N., and lon. 64.30 W., on Oct. 2, a cask, containing the following important information relative to the Franklin expedition:—"Her Majesty's ships 'Investigator' and 'Enterprise' cleared the main pack in Melville's Bay on the 20th of August, and after examining Pond's Bay, on the 23rd, passed on to the northward, in search of the expedition under Captain Sir John Franklin. The cask which contains this paper was thrown from her Majesty's ship 'Investigator,' on the 28th of August, 1848, in lat. 73.50 N. and lon. 78 6·30 W. All well. 'Enterprise' in company. Whoever may find this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the date, latitude, and longitude, in which it was found.—Edward Bird, captain."

EXPOSÉ OF OUR TAXATION SYSTEM.

The Liverpool Financial Reform Association have issued another report on the amount of taxation and the sources whence it is drawn.

The Association feel (says this document), however important such considerations undoubtedly are, that they cannot, in the present exposure of our taxation system, enter minutely into the injurious effects of indirect taxation on the general commerce of the country, and more especially on the employment of the masses. Such an analysis would require a separate and lengthy treatise on almost every individual tax, as may be illustrated by the numerous pamphlets which have been put forth, and the various associations which have from time to time been formed for the elucidation and modification, or the entire repeal, of such taxes as the window duties, the malt tax, the tobacco duties, the tea duties, the wine duties, &c. The Association, therefore, while they allude in general terms to these injurious results of the system, are more anxious to place prominently before the public its effect on the physical and social condition of the great bulk of the community, more especially on the industrious and labouring classes, believing, as they do, that the great social problem of the day is, "How are the masses to be advanced in physical comforts and moral elevation?" The Association have no hesitation in answering, "By an entire change in the mode of levying the taxes." Under the present system men pay taxes for leave to live—not merely for the preservation of their property, their liberty, and their persons, but literally for existence itself; as, if they refuse or are unable to pay, the penalty is death, or the dragging out of a wretched existence on public charity, in public institutions, somewhat in their government akin to our gaols, and in their diet even below them, stamping poverty with the disgrace which should attach alone to crime.

The Association find, from Parliamentary returns, that the entire taxation of the country for the year ended the 5th of January, 1847, was as follows:—gross amount of income (No. 729, Sess. 1847), £58,438,000; amounts received by departments of expenditure from other than Parliamentary grants or issues from the Exchequer (No. 98, Sess. 1848), £1,100,000; making £59,538,000.

Of the above amount of income the Customs and Excise contributed £37,290,000. As this amount is a direct charge on articles of merchandise and trade, it becomes a constituent part of the first cost of those articles to the trader, who must put as much profit on this portion of their cost as on the original short or bonded price, which profit, spread over the number of vendors through whose hands the articles pass from the importer or manufacturer, as the case may be, to the consumer, may be fairly reckoned, and has been so stated by witnesses before parliamentary committees to be 25 per cent., thus adding to the original amount of taxation, so far as the tax-payer is concerned, a sum of £9,324,000, making the gross amount of taxation paid by the public in the year ending 5th Jan., 1847, no less than £68,862,000.

The Association would here call attention to the practice, which cannot be too severely reprehended, of "Departments of Expenditure receiving income from other sources than parliamentary grants or issues from the Exchequer;" as well as of the revenue departments detaining "Amounts not paid into the Exchequer, but deducted for costs of collection, or any other purpose, from the gross receipts." Such a practice is a virtual withdrawing of so much of the public taxes from the control of Parliament; and, notwithstanding it has been repeatedly condemned by select committees of the House of Commons, it has been continued up to the late session, in which, however, Dr. Bowring succeeded, much to the annoyance of the present Government, in passing a resolution, in spite of them, that henceforth all moneys shall be paid into the Exchequer, and no payments made therefrom but with the sanction of Parliament. How this resolution will be carried out remains to be seen. Certain it is that the amount is no trifle, being, according to the return quoted before (No. 98, Session 1848), no less than £7,004,438, or nearly one-eighth of the gross taxes paid to the State. The particulars, according to this return, are:—

Customs, £1,973,547; Excise, £1,593,631; Stamps, £285,207; taxes, £478,070; post-office, £1,141,112; crown lands, £325,866; small branches of hereditary revenue, £7,268; total amount of deductions by revenue departments from the gross receipts, and not paid into the Exchequer, £5,904,691; Treasury, £4,063; Privy Council office and Board of Trade, £1,486; Home Department, £13,047; Foreign Department, £13,452; Colonial Department, £13,054; India Board, £24,000; Admiralty and Navy, £175,322; Army and Military Department, £122,718; Ordnance Department, £189,927; Paymaster of Civil Services, £32,030; Mint-office, £289; Audit-office, £1,104; National Debt-office, £64; Exchequer Bill-office, £29; Stationery-office, £50,357; Privy Seal-office, £3,836; Signet-office, £4,695; Metropolitan Police and Police Courts, £262,933; Convict Hulk Establishment, £254; Auditor of Exchequer (Scotland), £1,791; Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland), £55; Chief Secretary's-office (Ireland), £2,500; Chief Secretary's-office (London), £982; Privy Seal (Ireland), £129; Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, £45; Board of Works (Ireland), £138,427; Board of National Education (Ireland), £8,188; Dublin Metropolitan Police, £35,679; Total Receipts by all departments (except revenue) from all sources except Parliamentary grants or issues from the Exchequer, £1,099,747. Total annual amount expended which never reached the Exchequer, £7,004,438.

On a careful examination of the sources whence the public income is derived, the Association are astonished to find how completely the taxation is laid on the trade and industry of the country. Contrasted with the amounts of the expenditure, it divides the community into two distinct classes, one, those who pay—the other, those who spend, the taxes. The former comprises the great mass of the population, all who labour and produce the wealth of the nation; the other, the favoured few, who from accident of birth or connexions, are exempt from the necessity of toil; and who seem, on that account (for no other reason can be discovered in the examination of these documents, but the fact that such is the exemption), to be relieved from the duty of contributing their fair and proportionate amount to the pecuniary requirements of the State. An examination of these sources will place this in a clear light. In the return before us they are classed under eight different heads; viz.—

	Gross Revenue.	Amt. not paid into the Exchequer.	Net.
	£	£	£
Customs and excise	37,290,000	3,567,000	33,723,000
Stamps	7,676,000	385,000	7,291,000
Assessed and land taxes	4,475,000	478,000	3,997,000
Property and income tax	5,544,000	..	5,544,000
Post-office	1,964,000	1,141,000	823,000
Crown lands	394,000	326,000	68,000
Other ordinary revenue, and other resources	427,000	7,000	420,000
Money from China under treaty of August, 1842	668,000	..	668,000
	58,438,000	5,904,000	52,534,000

Now, if we separate the items under these different heads according as they bear on trade and industry, and on property, we shall find the result to be thus:—

		On Trade and Industry.	On Property.
	£	£	£
Customs	..	37,290,000	..
Stamps:—			
Deeds and other instruments	1,963,000	654,000	1,308,000
Probate and Legacies	2,212,000	2,212,000	..
Insurance, Marine	150,000	1,206,000	..
Fire	1,056,000		
Bills of exchange, and bankers' notes	671,000	671,000	..
Newspapers & advertisements	350,000	350,000	..
Stage coaches	441,000	441,000	..
Receipts	184,000	123,000	61,000
Other stamp duties	651,000	217,000	434,000
Land Taxes	1,666,000	..	4,475,000
Assessed ditto	3,309,000		
Property and income tax	5,544,000	2,271,000	3,273,000
Post-office	..	1,964,000	..
Crown lands	..	..	..
Other ordinary revenue and other resources	..	..	..
China money	..	..	..
		47,399,000	9,551,000
To this must be added the extra profit necessitated to traders, in consequence of the customs and excise duties enhancing the first cost of all articles, as mentioned before		9,324,000	..
Making a total tax on trade & industry of		56,743,000	
And on property		..	9,551,000

In this calculation, the Association have taken to the account of trade and industry the whole of the probate and legacy duties, and in this they conceive themselves justified, so long as the propertied classes refuse to have the same duties extended to real property. On the other hand, they have given to property the whole of the assessed taxes, including the window duties, amounting to £1,626,000, some portion, at least, of which press on trade and industry; to which account, also, they perhaps have given more than its due proportion of the deeds and other instruments, and other stamp duties. But they are desirous of stating the case fairly, which they think they have done, erring, if at all, certainly not in favour of their own view of the question. Under this aspect of the subject, the Association cannot help calling the attention of the public to the following extract from "Porter's Progress of the Nation," and submitting to their serious and earnest consideration whether, under such circumstances, anything can be more injurious to the general prosperity of the country at large than such a system of taxation:—

The proportion of persons in the United Kingdom who pass their time without applying to any gainful occupation is quite inconsiderable. Of 5,812,276 males twenty years of age and upwards, living at the time of the census of 1831, there was said to be engaged of some calling or profession, 5,446,182, as under:—In agriculture, 2,470,111; in trade and manufactures, 1,888,768; in labour, not agriculture, 698,588; in domestic service, 132,811; as bankers, clergymen, professional men, &c., 275,904; thus leaving unemployed only 346,094, or rather less than six per cent. of the whole. Where so large a proportion of persons apply themselves to productive labour, with so many natural and acquired advantages as are offered in this country, the sum of human enjoyment, so far as the same can be said to depend upon the possession of the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life, must needs be very great, since the whole of what they produce beyond what is wanted to replace the capital expended in that production, must be either consumed by them, or added to the capital of the country, and in this way will be made to increase the power of production in future years."—*Porter*, pp. 530, 531.

The most important view of this subject, however—namely, the effect of such a system on the physical and social condition of the great bulk of the community, more especially on the industrious and labouring classes—remains to be considered, and will furnish the subject for the next publication of the Association.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Sir James Duke was installed as Lord Mayor of London on Thursday, with the usual pageantry and feasting. The procession from Guildhall to Blackfriars Bridge, and the voyage in the City barge to Westminster, were accomplished under unusually favourable skies, and therefore attracted an enormous crowd of spectators—the personal popularity of the new Lord Mayor swelling the numbers who attended, and adding to the brilliancy of the spectacle. One of the curious points of the show was a great model of a brig, drawn on a car. This naval exhibition was understood to have reference to an incident in the earlier portion of the Lord Mayor's active life, namely, to his having officiated as secretary to Lord Exmouth during the bombardment of Algiers, an office which, although ranked amongst those of a civil description, was by no means devoid of danger. The voyage made, and the invitation to the Judges duly given and accepted, amid the usual interchange of complimentary speeches, the Corporation returned to prepare for the grand banquet in Guildhall.

The distinguished guests began to arrive before 6 o'clock, and continued till nearly 7. Of the Ministers, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir George Grey, received great applause as they entered. Lord John Russell was prevented from attending by indisposition. At the feast, the late Lord Mayor was seated on the Lord Mayor's right; and next to him were placed the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Cardigan, the Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries: on the left were the Lady Mayoress, Lord Denman and the Judges, the Law-officers and members of the bar, Lord Dudley Stuart, Baron Rothschild, Alderman Farebrother, and other gentlemen of note.

The routine toasts were duly honoured—the Prince of Wales's birthday not being forgotten.

Lord Hardinge, one of the most distinguished and popular of all the guests, acknowledged the toast of the Army, with hearty thanks for the manner in which the citizens of London had always appreciated its services. He took occasion, as is his wont, to claim for the Mussulman troops much of the glory due to the Indian Army—praising especially their brave and faithful conduct at the late operations against Moultan; and he put in a kind word on behalf of General Whish, and a caveat against condemnation of him too hastily for the late reverses he had suffered. General Whish's retreat was approved of by all the British officers on the spot, and it seemed to Lord Hardinge a judicious step.

Toasts were proposed, and suitably acknowledged, in honour of the late Lord Mayor, with special compliments for his able conduct of affairs in the critical times of the past year; "her Majesty's Ministers," acknowledged by Lord Lansdowne; and "the Foreign Ministers," with a happy allusion to the late fraternal visit of the French National Guards. The last toast was drunk with enthusiastic demonstrations, and brought up M. Gustave de Beaumont, the French Minister in London, who spoke as follows, in the English language:—

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the very unforeseen honour to answer this toast devolves upon me, as being the senior of the Diplomatic body, I hope I may be allowed to take this first opportunity of offering to you, and to all persons here present, the best thanks of my country for the cordial hospitality which has been of late so kindly bestowed upon a great many of my countrymen on their visit to this large metropolis [general applause]. My lord, England is the land of liberty and hospitality for all foreigners; but it will be permitted to me to say, that it has been a land of friendship for Frenchmen. England has opened her heart, as well as her frontiers, to Frenchmen. I dare say [a Gallicism for "I venture to say," or "I say boldly,"] that she did right in doing so. She did right for her own interest. A noble country like England, in order to be admired and blessed, wants only to be known. The best answer she can make to still existing, though every day vanishing prejudice, is to show herself to every eye. Let us, my lord, enjoy—let Europe, let all people of Europe, enjoy the blessings and the benefits of that mutual good understanding which is, and will ever be, the best security of the maintenance of the peace of the world [universal cheers]. We no more entertain—neither in England nor in France—that false opinion, that the prosperity of one country is founded on the misery of another [cheers]. We think, on the contrary, that the best guarantee of one's happiness is the happiness of all [cheers]. Allow me, in concluding, in apologizing for my bad English, to tell you, that it will be for my countrymen a most happy and delightful day, when a visit—a very desired visit—of Englishmen to Paris, will afford Parisians an opportunity of expressing, better than I do by vain words, the feelings of gratitude and of sympathy which they entertain for all England, and particularly for the city of London [loud and long-continued cheering].

Among the other toasts were—"The Peerage," acknowledged by the Duke of Northumberland; "the Judges and Lord Denman—a name always well received in the city of London," acknowledged, with warm protestations of respect for the citizens, by Lord Denman; "the City Members," acknowledged by Mr. Masterman.

A Happy County.—In the county of Pembroke, says the *Principality*, there is not a single policeman, and, notwithstanding their absence, the High-Sheriff was enabled at the last March assizes to present Justice Williams with a pair of white kid gloves.

REVIVAL OF SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

Jericho, Jamaica, September 21, 1848.

In my last I informed you that the African Immigration scheme had already developed the features of a legalized slavery. The facts to which I referred were subsequently laid before his Excellency the Governor, with a request for his interference. An inquiry was promptly instituted, and T. W. Jackson, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, conducted the investigation in the boiling-house of Treadway's estate, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, on the 30th and 31st ult. The following are the chief points of the evidence produced on the occasion; although there is reason for believing that, could the accused have been "mesmerized," and their testimony taken, it might have been shown that the secret design by which the measure had been adopted was the regaining to the estate of the advantages of slavery, without its losses. Such is doubtless the *prestige* of Immigration, so charming to West Indians, "in haste to be rich."

The two head men employed to superintend the Africans in the field, were each directed to carry a stick, switch, or supple-jack, and to make them "work sharp;" as well as to beat them into work when they were unwilling. Many of the people (names and circumstances given) had received beatings, and some of them so severely that *blood* had been made to run: whilst others had been bruised, and marked with wales which lasted for several days! Fifteen instances of flogging were sworn to by the witnesses; and when the Africans made their own statements, several others were made known. Two witnesses proved the knowledge of the employer, one of whom swore that the very evening the last party of Africans arrived, he (Mr. Lowndes) fetched a horse-whip from the house to show them, and threatened them that if they did not work well they should have *plenty* of beating. Witness had to tell them his words in their own language. Then he was told to tell them to ask the other Africans, who had arrived before them, if it were not so; and the conversation that followed set the newly arrived *crying*. Considerable evidence was produced as to the insufficiency of the food and clothing allowed; and especially as to the ridiculous sums of money paid to them, varying from threepence to two shillings for a fortnight's labour (i.e., eleven days). In explanation, it was shown that each head man received his wages out of the Africans' earnings, his employment being considered an expense arising from their apprenticeship, which apprenticeship was for a period of three years. It was also shown that two of the best of the Africans could only do the work of one creole labourer, and that the majority could literally do next to nothing. Their wages were called ninepence per day, subject to a deduction of one-half for the expenses of their keep; but the *day's labour* was regulated solely by the caprice of the master—not by *time*, but by *quantity performed*. It was thus evident that "a day's labour" might require an indefinite length of time for its performance by an apprentice.

After the examinations were closed, Mr. Lowndes stated that he *had only taken the people—there was no regular agreement—there were no indentures!* Yet some of them had been with him from the commencement of the year, and a second party had been received in the month of August. To me he stated that it was only by such means he could make anything of the estate. When *I* inquired "what he would do when the period for which these Africans were to be apprenticed, had expired? he replied, "Get more!" "But when that has elapsed, what then?" "Why I must get more!" I said, "Do you expect that in this way the cultivation of the island can be carried on?" to which he replied that, "so it *must;* for there was no other way." You will therefore have to prepare the British public, either for voting away some £500,000 every three years, for the purposes of Immigration to the West Indies; or else for pensioning off, at so much per annum, the whole array of planters. The latter, in addition to its being decidedly *the cheapest method*, would have this recommendation, that it would *save British character*, and prevent an incalculable amount of injustice and cruelty at the same time!

His Excellency, Sir Charles Grey, has brought the House of Assembly round himself like a swarm of maddened hornets; but his dignified equanimity, whilst it serves as a coat of mail to himself, makes them buzz and bounce, and show their useless stings, to the amusement of all beholders. His Excellency not only resists their laws against the labourer's liberty to change his residence, (*called* "laws against vagrancy")—and their law for compulsory education, and their law for apprenticing Africans *absolutely*, but has given utterance to his conviction that there are those in that island who would gladly restore some gradations of slavery. For such conduct he is insulted almost to the utmost bounds of indecorousness. Scarcely would one of your low *beer-shops* supply such epithets for a representative of her Majesty, as the Honourable House of Assembly has found for the Governor of Jamaica! Circumstances would teach us to expect that before long the House will, if possible, pass a resolution expressing "want of confidence," and requesting the Home Government to recall Sir Charles. Should this be effected we shall, without doubt, witness such a demonstration in his favour from the people as will awaken some oppressors to the fatuity by which others are blinded. Too long has Jamaica suffered from the conduct of Governors who had left their eyes, and ears, and hearts at home, lightly to see one driven away because he has happened to bring such qualifications for his office with him.

His Excellency has recently met with a severe accident, by falling from his mule, in the mountains, by which two ribs were broken, and other injuries suffered, but progresses rapidly towards recovery. News seldom flies so swiftly here, as did the tale—"the Governor is dead!" Whether hope or fear bruited it abroad, none can tell; but great was the satisfaction displaying itself when positive contradictions followed the rumour every where.

The weather throughout the island has been exceedingly propitious for agriculture, but sickness has been very prevalent; and deaths are reported as unusually numerous.

P. H. C.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The Great-Western and South-Western Railway Companies have followed the example of the North-Western, and published minute accounts of their financial position:—

The Great-Western Company sums up its expenditure to the 30th June 1848, at £11,311,069; and estimates its further requirements at £4,137,913—total capital, £15,448,913. It supposes that the traffic will continue to yield the same rate per mile on the 296 miles which will be opened when the whole capital is spent, as at present; and that its revenue, after deducting 40 per cent. for working expenses, will then yield a net sum of £883,100. This sum will give a dividend of £6 10s. per cent. on the presumed full capital. The Oxford and Cheltenham and the Cornwall Railway are to be in abeyance.

London and South Western Railway.—In order to relieve the proprietors as much as possible from the pressure of calls, the directors have determined to suspend works which would require more than a year to complete, among which are the Basingstoke and Salisbury, and the Farnham and Alton lines, and to confine their outlay to the completion of lines which can be brought into profitable operation in the spring and summer of 1849. The company are authorized to raise £9,952,796 by shares and loans. The total amount of shares issued is £6,948,846, of which £6,105,373 have been received; and the amount received on loan is stated to be £1,714,850; total amount received by the company, £7,820,223, leaving still to be received £2,132,573. The total sum expended to the 21st of October, 1848, in land, works, plant, &c., is £7,326,262; and the length of line open for traffic 215 miles. Looking to the prospective advantages likely to arise from increased traffic, the directors expect the undertaking will ultimately pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum.

November Notices and New Railway Lines.—The November notices of intended application to Parliament on the part of railway companies for new lines, branches, extensions, amendments, and alterations, indicate, as far as they go at present, that there will be little or nothing to do next session, in the form of railway legislation, as compared with the past session, when there were 140 new bills before Parliament. The only one of the great companies that has yet given notification of an intention to proceed to Parliament, is the Lancashire and Yorkshire, who will apply under the enlarged title of the "Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western Railway Companies," for a transfer of interest in the Preston and Wyre Railway, Harbour, and Dock Company, and for regulating the management of the undertaking.

The Receipts on the Leading Lines of Railway still continue much higher than in the corresponding period of last year. For the week ending on Saturday, the 28th October, the increased receipts on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, as compared with the corresponding week of 1847, were nearly £800; on the London and North Western, £600; on the Great Western, £1,000; on the London and South Western, £1,250; on the London and Brighton, £800; on the Eastern Counties, £1,500; and on the Lancaster and Carlisle, £750.

The Bishop of Ripon not a Patron of the Game-laws.—Mr. S. Wise, the Bishop of Ripon's "country Secretary," in a letter to the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, says, "The Bishop of Ripon does not keep any gamekeeper whatever." The editor remarks, "It would be satisfactory to us if we could add that no English bishop keeps a gamekeeper."

Consumption of Opium in England.—According to commercial statements it appears that the quantity of opium imported into this country is on the increase. Take the month of May, for instance. In 1847, during this month, 3,083 pounds were admitted, whilst during the same month of the present year the quantity amounted to 7,029 pounds. We trust that the progress made among the lower classes in habits of temperance, in a great measure owing to the valuable abstinence societies, is not counterbalanced by an increase in the number of persons addicted to that worst of vices, opium-eating. This matter deserves investigation.—*Medical Times.*

IRELAND.

REVELATIONS RESPECTING THE IRISH REBELLION.

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, one of the Irish insurrectionists who has escaped to America, has published a letter explaining to American sympathizers the causes of the "unexpected failure of the late revolutionary movement" in Ireland.

He commences with a sketch of the history of the Confederation; an association whose origin was a protest against the doctrine of the late Mr. O'Connell, that "no amount of liberty was worth the spilling of one drop of human blood." Before the secession of Young Ireland from the Repeal Association, "Daniel O'Connell was as absolutely the ruler of Ireland as Nicholas Romanoff is of Russia. The old honoured him for his cautious tactics; the young, because England feared and hated him. Many Protestants sincerely co-operated with him for his liberality; the Catholics revered him as the man who rebuilt their altars and loosed the tongues and arms of their priesthood. Two thousand Catholic clergymen, quartered in every hamlet and at every cross-road, were his captains and his magistracy. His word was the only law in the land, and children were baptized with his name as with the name of a saint." But the new generation thirsted for self-government; and they thought it worth fighting for if it were not otherwise to be had. They formed the Irish Confederation; and out of that body "the heat of the continental events produced this late attempt at insurrection. In 1847, Young Ireland was busy gaining over the inhabitants of the towns from 'moral force;' and with the examples of Pius IX. and the revolutions of last spring, we succeeded. At any time during the last six months, the townspeople were, in terms, committed to attempt a forcible expulsion of the British power. . . . This township organisation consisted of five hundred clubs, in the total of about thirty thousand men of the fighting age. Of these, less than half were more or less armed in July, and the other half were acquiring arms as fast as they could where money was scarce and military weapons dear. . . . But the Confederate principles did not pervade the rural populations up to the last hour." For this there were many causes. "The famine of '46 and '47 left a lassitude after it like that which follows fever;" so that "the peasantry could not retain the heat that Mitchel, Duffy, and Meagher would infuse into them." "The Government used every art to prevent the junction of the Catholic clergy with the revolutionary leaders;" and were materially assisted in that aim by Mr. John O'Connell; who "opposed the formation of the Irish League by a succession of small artifices, unworthy of any man, and which were only tolerated because, being his father's son, he was necessary to the union of parties. He asked a delay of a fortnight, of a month, and of six weeks. Finally, when the six weeks were expired, and for very shame he could ask no more, he openly assailed it as illegal and intended to be un-Catholic. The Catholic clergy, with the exception of the courageous and eloquent Bishop of Derry and his clergymen, abandoned the infant League; and so the Confederates were left alone, face to face, and foot to foot, with the Government." It was the policy of the Government, having succeeded thus with the leaders of the rural population, to concentrate their forces on the towns where the revolutionary feeling was so strong. "The situation of an Irish town in August last may be understood from this instance. In Dublin, as in most Irish towns, there is an old and a new town. The Government people live in the new town, and command its open and angular streets, from strong public buildings filling every vista, and dwelling-houses nearly as strong. In the old town live the hereditary rebels, who could be destroyed by a shower of shells, which might be so directed as not to injure the other quarter. In Dublin, the garrison was, on the 27th of July, 15,000 men, and it averaged throughout 10,000." But this policy compelled the Confederates to choose a guerilla warfare or none; for the object was to drag these concentrations to pieces, as the Spanish patriots did Napoleon's armies of occupation; and, by bringing them into districts where only infantry could act with ease, to put them more on a level with the raw levies of the people. "The remainder of the course that might be taken would be to burn the towns and cities, as the Athenians did Athens, and the Russians Moscow. This I believe would have been the result, on the news of the first Royalist's blood being drawn in the rural districts, whither these considerations, and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, had driven our leaders. I am satisfied that if the Church had been involved, even ever so little, in 1848, we would have beaten the English. But the bishops and dignitaries opposed the movement, or, what had just the same effect, prophesied its failure and augured its ruin. The secondary clergy and the curates, who were more favourable to it, in submission to their order, were silent." And so the movement failed.

"In taking that course, the Irish clergy did not leave themselves without arguments. The bloody days of June in Paris—the lamentable anarchy in the city of Rome—the comparative unpreparedness of the people—the slaughter that would be made—the partial failure of the harvest—were all reasons for their course. But, assuredly, they made the revolution fail by preaching that it would fail."

In this respect they made "a grave political mistake:" "if they had headed the peasantry, we would have renewed the miracle of St. Patrick. I know there would be slaughter; but fever and famine, now under the protection of the British flag in Ireland, will destroy more lives, and with worse weapons, than the sixty thousand armed men could have killed. And then, to compare the two results!"

However, Mr. M'Gee does not even now despair. He assures Americans that, though the clubs, as clubs, do not meet now together in Ireland, these sections nearly all exist, and form a nucleus of future movement, which cannot be reached or crushed. "I assure them of this, both from knowledge of the system, and from the fact that under the Disarming Act twenty stand of arms have not yet been captured from the confederates."

"The extermination of the Irish people is not to be apprehended: they cling to the soil like grass, and while they cling they hate England. The numerous emigrations of them make scarcely any sensible diminution in the parent stock. Their two strongest political feelings are hatred to England and a sanguine hope in Ireland. Next time, they must trust in local leaders,

like the Rapparees and the Catalonian chiefs—fierce men and blunt, without too many ties binding them to the peace. They must choose, too, the favourable concurrence of a foreign war; an event which is likely to precede the settlement of the newly-awakened races of the Continent."

Until the good day of victory come, the Irish must still strive by doing noble deeds—by gentleness and genius—to save the national spirit from barrenness, and the national character from disparagement. The late movement has at least produced martyrs; and next to sages—such sages as Washington—the life most valuable to freedom is a life like Robert Emmet's, offered up on her holy altar, the scaffold. "Such offerings have already been made in the self-immolation of John Mitchel and his faithful friend John Martin; by Mr. Meagher and Mr. O'Gorman, the sons of two of our richest merchants; by Mr. Duffy, our greatest journalist; by John Dillon and Smith O'Brien, men whom much fortune and many friends wooed in vain from 'the thorny path of duty.' In other revolutionary attempts, leaders are usually less exposed to danger than the people; in this, they have openly adventured fortune, home, friends, and life. The country that can bear even a few such men will not readily degenerate into a nursing-mother of slaves. For—

> 'Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

"That it will be won in Ireland, and sooner than many even among her friends dare hope, I believe. The vice of loyalty is gone at the root; and it but needs a little more of Time's teaching to make a democratic revolution, which will wait for no leadership to strike, to make Ireland as free as the freest—even as free as this parent land of liberty itself."

Mr. M'Gee adds to the subscription of his name the honorary title of "A Traitor to the British Government."

Disturbed State of the South.—The Clonmel correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 9th instant, reports that the place was in a great ferment on the previous night, from rumours that an attempt to rescue Mr. O'Brien was about to be made. At midnight all the soldiery and constabulary were suddenly roused and marched out of town: at dawn they returned, escorting seventeen men under arrest. They had found some 1,500 men drilling in a large field, most of them armed with pikes or muskets: the drillers had fled, but the seventeen prisoners had been seized. After an examination before the Magistrates, on Thursday, all the prisoners were committed for trial at the sitting of the adjourned Commission in December. One of them is a student of Trinity College, Dublin. The object of this insurgent gathering (says the *Times* correspondent), is not very clear, and whether it was with the insane view of effecting the rescue of Mr. Smith O'Brien, or, what is more probable, of overawing the authorities engaged in the collection of the poor rates by a demonstration of physical force, it is tolerably plain that, to whatever influence we are indebted for it, the "rising" is postponed, for the present year at all events.

The *Times* correspondent at Clonmel, writing on the 12th, seems to consider the movement as more serious than this would imply. He says:—"The greatest vigilance is still kept up by the military and police; the former attended divine service to-day with their arms and accoutrements. The troops have been reinforced by the arrival last night of two companies of the 83rd Regiment from Carrick-on-Suir, where, however, there is some insurrectionary movement on foot. I saw a letter to a gentleman in this town from a shopkeeper at Carrick, in which it is stated that on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, a party of the constabulary came in sight of some people on the hills, who fled on their approach. They are estimated to have numbered 300 or 400 men, and he states that the greatest excitement prevails in Carrick, as an outbreak was fully expected. Two companies of the 75th Regiment arrived there yesterday, and it is rumoured that a large force is to be stationed there during the winter.

Genuine Heroism. — Mr. Armitage Moore, the agent to Lord Annesley, was lately travelling in the county of Cavan for the obnoxious purpose of collecting rent. When near Baker's-bridge, he was attacked by two ruffians, but providentially escaped with his life. Four days afterwards he calls a meeting of the Drumlane tenantry at his office in Cavan, at which 200 of them present themselves. He then addresses to them a speech which seems to have produced a vivid effect upon his audience. After detailing the circumstances of this attack, Mr. Moore proceeds thus:—

These fellows were your emissaries, paid by you, and acting under your orders. You imagined that by murdering me, and sending me into eternity with all my sins upon my head, you would not have to pay your rents. But you were mistaken. You did this after my living ten years with you, and spending upwards of £10,000 amongst you. I advanced you loans out of my own pocket of from £5 to £35 each—is not this true? [several voices, "It is; it is.") Was it for this you sought to murder me? or was it for procuring an abatement of 50 per cent. upon your last two years' rent? I went amongst you in your distress, more like a pedlar than anybody else, distributing blankets, and giving clothes to your children—and was it for this you sought to murder me? I purchased meal in large quantities when it was dear, and gave it out to you—the most of it for nothing—and some, to those whom I thought able to pay, at half-price, the greater part of which money has never been repaid me;—I ask you, was it for this you thought to murder me?

A great many voices cried out "Shame! shame!" "It is every word true;" "You were always a kind landlord to us," &c. One voice louder than the rest exclaimed, "By G—, it is a shame! and Mr. Moore tells nothing but the truth!"

After rebuking their ingratitude he appeals to their fears in the following terms:—

Now, I tell you, I will go down amongst you; but for the future I will go armed, yes, to the teeth, and compel you to pay your rent. And I will tell you further, you shall never get one shilling allowance until you drag that ruffian to justice; you have him secreted, and you know where he is. . . . That disgraceful and murderous act was concocted in your Ribbon Lodges at night, when honest men should be sleeping in their beds. If you want to shoot me, give me a chance for my life, and I will stand out before you. I will face the bullet of any man, only let him give me a man's chance. You had your men ready, and you hired them. One of them you have at present covered; now, unless you bring forward this fellow and deliver him into the hands of the authorities, I will put every one of these decrees into force before twenty-four hours. I am now ready to receive rent from those amongst you who are ready to pay.

Mr. Moore then retired into the office; some few followed, apparently to settle their accounts, but the majority went away.

Mr. John O'Connell has published a reply of a newspaper column's length to some addresses which he professes to have received, proposing a revival of the Repeal Association and Agitation. He recounts various embarrassing circumstances that render reply to such a proposal difficult; but he ventures thus far in answer:—

It must arise again. Its re-establishment is inevitable, though a be[illegible]ful prudence] may counsel a delay. And when it does so, and till it does so, let us school our minds to avoid the sad divisions that have given such fearful advantage to the enemy, and spread such desolation amongst ourselves.

The Poor-law.—Distress of the Gentry.—On all sides, especially in the western province, and in some parts of the south, there are bitter remonstrances against the overwhelming burden of the poor-rate, and several of the landed proprietors, previously embarrassed by pecuniary responsibilities, are sinking under the pressure. The guardians of the Kells Union, with the Marquis of Headfort presiding, have passed resolutions, describing the present law as calculated to "bring utter destruction on the property of this country," and calling for a modification, with "such a rating as would force every proprietor and occupier to take an interest in the employment of the able-bodied." The *Mayo Constitution* again declares that, "the poor-law is entailing indiscriminate ruin on property—levelling all classes and grad s to the one common level of pauperism."

Winter Emigration.—Surrender of Land.—The *Limerick Examiner* contains the following:—"An idea of the break-up of society and the condition of Clare especially, may be derived from the fact that some thousands of acres of land in the neighbourhood of Newmarket-on-Fergus, and in the most fertile parts of Clare, have been surrendered by most respectable tenants, who were unable to work the land with advantage, and who saw no prospects of bettering their condition. One tenant, assuming and paying £800 a year, has given up his holding. Four or five families, renting at an average 200 acres each, have deserted their allotments and fled to America."

A Tragical Event has happened near the village of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to the family of Mr. M. Trickett, whose daughter Harriet, aged eighteen, effected her own destruction. It appears that on Thursday week a disagreement arose between deceased and other members of the family, which had such an effect on the nerves of her mother, who had long been suffering under a delicate state of health, that she fainted. The deceased, under the mistaken idea that her parent had expired, ran out of the house, almost frantic, exclaiming that she had been the cause of this calamity; and, although a strict search and inquiry was instituted, no tidings could be gleaned of her until Friday evening, when a rumour reached her relatives that the body of a female had been washed on shore near Cowes, and the fear of this being the remains of the unfortunate girl, was verified when, on a coroner's inquest held on the following Saturday, another daughter of Mrs. Trickett attended and identified the deceased as her missing sister. It was shown, on the deposition of several witnesses, that a young lady had passed through the fields near Rew-street on the afternoon preceding, and that she evidently wished to shun observation. She was never afterwards seen alive. On the receding of the tide on Friday her body was discovered at low-water by one of the preventive boatmen, half covered with mud and shingle, on the shore at Gurnard Bay, about four miles from her home. She must have been dead for some hours. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

Fatal Accident on the York and Newcastle Railway.—The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that John Ross, Joseph Hutchinson, and Robert Raffles, came to their death from a coalition of two locomotive engines; which coalition was the result of an error of judgment on the part of Robert Nisbet Hunter and John Lawson."—*Sunderland Herald.*

Mr. James Anderson has been unanimously elected Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, in the room of Mr. Alexander Hastie, M.P., resigned. Mr. Hastie resigned before his time in consequence of its being felt that the offices of Lord Provost and member of Parliament for the city were incompatible. Mr. Hastie put in nomination for the second ward, which he had long represented; but a Chartist named Moir started and defeated him. This Moir, who was a member of the Bolt-street Convention, is the first Chartist who has found his way into the Glasgow Town Council.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Queen Adelaide arrived on a visit to the Queen on Wednesday, and remained till Friday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott, are visitors of the Queen.

Thursday was the Prince of Wales's birthday, and it was marked by the usual observances. Military bands performed under his window, and the troops were reviewed in the Park. The Duchess of Kent came over from Frogmore unusually early, and joined the Royal party in a walk to see the review. In the evening, the domestics of the Castle had a grand feast, and a "dance in the hall," to which a vast number of friends were invited. For the first time, the Royal theatres, and the tradesmen having Royal patronage, in London and Windsor, illuminated their houses in the Prince's honour.

At a Cornwall tenantry court, on Tuesday week, it was stated that Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the Duchy, had set to work a mine in St. Ann's parish. It did not clearly appear which mine had been taken in hand by the Prince, but it was supposed to be one called Polberro. The employment thus given to the miners promises to make the Prince very popular amongst them.

It is said that the Queen has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Elkanah Armitage, the late Mayor of Manchester.

The Count and Countess of Neuilly and their family have within these few days removed from Claremont, and have taken up their residence at the Star and Garter in Richmond. It is understood that the ex-King determined to remove from Claremont in consequence of an illness from which all the family had suffered, and which was imputed to the unwholesomeness of the water supplied from the Claremont conduits. The Paris *Assemblée Nationale* contains the most circumstantial statement of what is known on the subject:—

The members of the ex-Royal Family of France narrowly escaped being poisoned. All of them were simultaneously attacked after dinner with acute pains; and the ex-Duke de Nemours having drunk nothing but a class of water, the few drops that remained were analyzed, and found to contain a strong dose of very virulent poison, produced by the decomposition of the copper of the conduit-pipes and reservoirs by which Claremont House is supplied. The medical treatment of Dr. Clarke soon neutralized the effects of the poison, and restored the sufferers to health.

[This account, we understand, is correct; except that the poisonous matter was not copper, but lead.]

M. Guizot has lately been on a vist to Dr. Whewell, of Trinity College, by whom he has been introduced to all the *notabilia* of the University. M. Guizot continues to lead a life of strict retirement.

Amalgamation of the Board of Stamps and Taxes with the Excise Department.—It is understood that the long-contemplated union of the excise and the stamps and taxes department will shortly be carried into effect, the preliminaries for that purpose having been arranged. A saving will by this scheme arise to the public, as at present the excise has, to carry its operations into effect, a chairman, with a salary of £2,000; deputy-chairman, £1,500; and five commissioners, at £1,200 per annum each. The chairman of stamps and taxes, £1,600; the deputy-chairman, £2,000; with several other officers, with salaries varying between £1,000 and £2,000. There is every reason to believe, that but a comparatively small additional number of persons to the present excise staff will be able to collect the revenue of both departments.

Governor of Gibraltar.—Sir Robert Gardiner has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has expired. The new Governor is an artillery officer, who served throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

The Nomination of Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place before the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council yesterday afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has left England in a government steamer on his return to Africa.

Law Appointment.—W. Heathcote, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed secretary to Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in the room of C. R. M. Jackson, Esq., who has received the appointment of her Majesty's Advocate-General in India.

Lieut. Munro, late of the Blues, who suffered twelve months' imprisonment for the fatal duel with Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 55th regiment, is, it is said, to be appointed riding-master of the 7th Hussars.

Count Strelezcki.—A Companionship of the Bath, will, it is rumoured, be conferred upon Count Strelezcki, in acknowledgment of his voluntary but most arduous services in administering relief to the destitute Irish during the late famine. Count Strelezcki is known to the scientific world by his valuable work upon the geology of New South Wales, and other publications.

City Improvements.—The Commissioners have obtained possession of nearly the whole of the houses on the north-east side of Dowgate-hill, and on the east side of Cannon-street, extending to Turnwheel-lane, the whole of which are to be demolished to widen the thoroughfare of Cannon-street, and form a new street from the end of Walbrook into Queen-street, Southwark-bridge.

SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS AND SLAVERY. — The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Boston, in the month of September. This society, both as to its influence and the magnitude of its operations, holds a position in the United States greatly similar to the London Missionary Society in England, and is in many respects similarly constituted. Its action, therefore, and course in regard to certain subjects is a matter of considerable importance. At the meeting referred to several documents were presented on the relation of the board to slavery, which elicited much discussion. The special committee appointed by the board to report on the documents—which in themselves were strongly condemnatory of slavery—gave the subject the go-bye, recommending no present action. This report called up the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of Illinois, who, after an able and telling speech, moved as an amendment to the recommendation of the committee a resolution to the effect that slaveholding was a practice which should not be allowed in a Christian church, and was *primâ facie* evidence against personal piety. After discussion, the vote was taken on the amendment, when not a hand was held up in its favour! The report was subsequently adopted *nem. con.* So much for American Christianity! The report of the proceedings of the above meeting says:—"The present meeting of the board was the largest ever held, and was conspicuous throughout for its kindness of spirit and devotional feeling. At the frequent intervals devoted to prayer or praise, the strength of emotion which was lying calmly in those thousands of bosoms was affectingly manifested. Such massive harmony and earnest feeling as characterised the singing of their various hymns, it is seldom that earthly assemblies exhibit." Put this and *that* together!

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLOURED MEN.—The *North Star* contains a report of the proceedings of a delegated assembly, met at Cleveland (Ohio), to devise plans for the amelioration of the condition of the African race in the United States. The assembly sat three days, during which various subjects affecting the welfare and position of the coloured race in America were discussed with much ability, force, and dignity. Frederick Douglass was president. An address from the convention to the coloured population of the United States is published in a subsequent number of the above paper. We have read it with great interest and delight. It contains sound and judicious council; full of manly thought and sentiment; and is written with great force and ability.

THE FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.—Our files contain much interesting information concerning the progress of the free-soil movement. Meetings have been held in all the principal towns and villages in the Free States in its favour, and from what we can judge, it seems to be rapidly advancing. Converts and adherents—from the press especially—are giving in their names daily, and the editor of the *New York Tribune*, who is not professedly in favour of it, has stated his decided conviction that very soon one or other of the great political parties will have to give in its adherence to it.

IMPORTANT—SLAVERY IN COLUMBIA. — We perceive in the papers the gratifying intelligence that the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, is beginning to be agitated by the proper residents of the district. One of the political parties now organized in Washington, announces this as one of the objects to be secured by the combination. The *National Era* publishes some statistical information which seems to show a state of things favourable to such an event. For the last fifteen years slavery has been ostensibly on the decrease in the district, and at the present time, there are probably not over 250 real slave-owners in Washington city, many of whom are women, and some minors, where nearly 4,000 votes are cast; while in the whole district there are probably no more than 1,763 slaves.—*New York Evangalist.*

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The people of California have declared against the introduction of slavery into their territory; they will not permit slavery there, and it is said that every slave taken there will be liberated as promptly as he would be in Canada or New England. The *California Star* says, that neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California, are suited to slave-labour, and that Congress has no right to bequeath such a calamity to the country, contrary to the wishes of the people.

A NOVEL CORRESPONDENCE.—The *North Star* gives us the first of a series of letters addressed by Frederick Douglass to his old master Thomas Auld. It is written in his best manner, and contains a great deal of wholesome matter for the prayerful consideration of the old woman-flogger. We fancy it is the first time that a slaveholder ever heard so much truth from a chattel personal. If he be a sensible man, he will see in the letter the handwriting on the wall of his Babylon. When a slave has given the proof which this letter, in connexion with Mr. Douglass's whole course, contains of energy of character and force of intellect, the idea cannot be far distant that there must be other Douglasses on plantations and in households, and that the time must come when their right to exert their powers can no longer be controlled.—*American Paper.*

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE COLOURED PEOPLE.—A very interesting question will be discussed in the Episcopal Convention of the State of New York at the next meeting, to be held immediately. It is, whether the coloured people are to be admitted to all the privileges of membership of the Church. The matter has been brought up by a petition from the coloured congregation of St. Philip's Church, in New York, praying that their delegates should be admitted to the Convention. A committee was appointed at the last Convention to consider the petition, and a majority decided against the prayer, while a minority reported in its favour. In whatever way it may be settled in the State Convention, the question will be brought before the Convention from the whole Union, which meets every third year, and will probably lead to a disruption in that body, as was the case in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AN INTERESTING FACT.—Mr. Dyer, one of the publishers of the "American Phonographic Journal," in one of the numbers of that work, replying to the question often put to him, "Whether he ever reported a speech or an address *actually verbatim?*" replies, that he has so reported the speeches of many of the most distinguished speakers in the United States and in Canada, but that very few speeches are published verbatim, being not suitable for publication until revised; and that the only TWO speeches of all that he had reported, which did not need such revision, were one by the Governor-General of Canada, and the other by FREDERICK DOUGLASS! Does a black man know anything?—*Christian Contributor.*

DISTRESS IN QUEBEC.—Quebec papers anticipate much distress among the mechanics of that place, especially the ship carpenters, the coming winter. Very few ships are being built, and mechanics obtain extremely low wages. Some carpenters get but 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and the best willingly work for 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*

A FEMALE BACHELOR.—The commencement of Oberlin Institute occurred on the 23rd of Aug. The *Ohio Observer* states, that the degree of A.B. was conferred upon sixteen gentlemen, and also upon Miss Ann Mahan. Several also received the degree of A.M.

FEMALE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION. — Arrangements have been made for educating female practitioners in Maine. In various towns and cities money has been raised, and committees appointed, to select suitable females to go to Boston to receive instruction. Among those who subscribed for this object in Bangor, were the Rev. Drs. Pomroy and Shepard; in Belfast, Judge Crosby, and W. G. Crosby, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Maine.

THE GREAT PANORAMA.—Mr. Banvard, of panorama celebrity, has sailed with his family, panoramas, and assistants, for Liverpool. The panoramas alone weigh nearly five tons. They are not to be unboxed until they reach London, where this great triumph of Yankee skill and enterprise is to be first unrolled to a European public.—*Evangelist.*

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—The convention of scientific gentlemen for the advancement of science, has been in session at Philadelphia. This association, in imitation of the British, proposes, by means of migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States; to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction to scientific research here; and to procure for the labours of scientific men, increased facilities and a wider usefulness. It is composed of members of Scientific Societies; Collegiate Professors of the applied sciences generally; and of civil engineers and architects who have been employed in constructing or superintending public works. The Philadelphia North American reports the doings of the Convention at great length; and they appear to possess much interest, and to evince profound erudition.

BARBER, THE ALLEGED FORGER, has received "a free pardon" from Government. Some documents were forwarded to Sir G. Grey, by Mr. A. Stevenson, of Essex-street, Strand, who has received a reply from the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, stating:—

Sir George Grey desires me to inform you, that these papers have received his full and anxious consideration, and that he has satisfied himself that there is sufficient ground to justify his advising her Majesty to grant Mr. Barber a free pardon, which is herewith enclosed.

THE CHOLERA still makes progress. The total number of cases up to yesterday was 1,015, of which 509 had proved fatal. Of these, 303 had occurred in London, 70 in the provinces, and 642 in Scotland. The cases reported on Monday were, in the metropolis, 18; in Edinburgh and Leith, 21. The cholera has been peculiarly virulent in Loanhead, which is an inland village, situated on an eminence, and naturally in a healthy position, but densely inhabited by colliers, and ill-drained. The increase of the figures is chiefly due to these cases in Scotland. Amongst the deaths from malignant cholera reported on Monday, was that of the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, Mr. C. Bund, who expired at his house, at Stamford-hill, after twenty-one hours' illness. He was attended by Mr. J. C. Price, who called in the aid of Dr. Pereira and Dr. Golding Bird. At Edinburgh, the disease had begun to attack persons of the middle class.

A SHAKSPEARE EXHIBITION is about to be opened in London in aid of the funds for the purchase and preservation of the poet's house.

A LARGE NEW BUILDING at Surlingham in Suffolk, used as a grease-factory, has fallen down in consequence of recent inundations having washed away the foundations.

LITERATURE.

The Jesuit Conspiracy. The Secret Plan of the Order. Detected and revealed by the ABBATE LEONE. With a Preface by M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT. Translated from the Authentic French Edition. London: Chapman and Hall.

THIS is certainly a strange and somewhat remarkable disclosure, if, indeed, we may perfectly rely upon its authenticity. We see no reason, however, to doubt it, and some pains are taken to establish the credibility of the narrative here introduced to the reader. The editor's preface tells us that the contents of this work had long been known in Geneva, where M. Leone was highly esteemed—that on his (M. Considerant's) visiting Geneva in person, in the year 1846, he "received the most positive assurances of M. Leone's good faith"—that in personal conference with Leone he has derived a strong conviction of his truthfulness—and that the contents of the work itself afford the strongest internal evidence of its veracity. We will therefore assume it to be true, and proceed to make the reader acquainted with the actual contents of the volume.

M. Leone relates vividly, and in accordance with the description of the same process in other quarters, the mode of his introduction to the novitiate of the order of the Jesuits, and of his being placed with a Father Roothaan, then rector of a college of Jesuits in Turin, and now General of the order. He had not been long subject to the discipline of the college before he was seized with indisposition. His own narrative will best explain his position:—

"My too intense application to subjects of a gloomy devotion, and the utter solitude of the *probatoria*, had broken down my spirits and health. The first complaint I made immediately procured me the indulgence of meat on a fast-day; and when I would have refused this favour, it was in vain that I urged the trifling nature of my indisposition. My *guardian angel*, Father Saetti, of Modena, solemnly replied to me that I ought to take especial care of my health, that I was called to be a labourer in the Lord's field, and that it was by no means the intention of the church to exact too much of those who, having torn asunder all the bonds of the flesh and the world, delivered themselves up to her with devotedness.

"Every morning, fasting, they obliged me, in spite of my extreme repugnance, to drink a sort of mulled wine, rather thick, and of a singular flavour, which had the effect of producing, during the whole of the day, a species of torpor which I had never before experienced. In vain I refused this potion; all I could obtain was the permission to begin with small doses, until I should become accustomed to it. At length, fatigued by long poring over ascetic books, and by meditations which I was required to make again and again for hours, on my knees, without any support, and being tempted by the fine autumn weather to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the sunshine, I begged my *guardian angel* to ask permission for me of the rector to walk a few moments alone in the garden. 'You have only,' he replied, 'to go to him and ask this permission for yourself; you may be certain he will grant you whatever favour is in his power.' It was not, however, until two days afterwards, that, excited by the splendour of a day more than usually beautiful, I resolved to make my request. It was in the afternoon. I quitted my chamber, and went to the rector's apartments, the door of which I found open, although the rector was absent. This circumstance surprised me not a little, as among the Jesuits everything is conducted with the most exact regularity.

"As the novices never address the superior who has the direction of the novitiate otherwise than by his title of rector, I am unable here to designate him by his name; but nothing would be easier than to know it, by ascertaining who was the Jesuit father occupying the direction of the novitiate-house at Chieri, in the month of September 1824. This father was without austerity of manner. I had every reason to be gratified by his kindness to me; and, separated as I was from all those whom I had loved, I began to feel some attachment for him. From my first entrance into the house he had even admitted me to a considerable degree of familiarity, with a view, no doubt, to insinuate himself into my confidence; all of which, indeed, he was in a fair way of obtaining. But the familiarity to which he had accustomed me had, on this occasion, a result very unfortunate for his speculations. If he had treated me with that reserve which intimidates and keeps at a distance, I should never have presumed to enter his apartments during the absence of the master, to go from one room to another, and to allow myself to do what I am about to relate.

"I entered, then, the opened door, and perceiving nothing unusual in the room, except a small table, covered with bottles and glasses, in the right-hand corner, I supposed that the rector's absence was momentary, and that he would presently return. For want of something to do, I sauntered with a sort of lazy curiosity into an adjacent chamber, where a small library immediately attracted my attention. Impressed as I was by the holy maxims which were daily repeated to me; and, above all, by those solemn words which began and closed every conversation, '*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*,' how should I have doubted but that I was dwelling among angels? In fact, it is impossible to imagine anything more touching than the generosity with which the fathers attribute to each other the rarest virtues, and the most astonishingly miraculous of powers. I was not far, indeed, from believing implicitly that I was an inmate of a place peculiarly favoured by a constant communion with heaven.

"It was impossible, then, that I should for a moment conceive the thought that the rooms of the rector of a novitiate, who, as my confessor, was ever exciting me to a life of purity and elevation, should contain any books but those of piety and holiness. Weary as I had grown for some time of incessantly reading the exercises of St. Ignatius, and excited by an irresistible desire to turn over some other leaves than those, I raised my hand to a shelf of the library and seized a volume. To my surprise, I perceived a second row of books behind the first,

Curiosity impelled me to take down the volume which had been concealed by the first I laid hold of. The name of the author has escaped my recollection, but it was, I think, a philosopher of the last century. I should have looked at it more deliberately, had not a third row of books, behind the second, struck me by the peculiar style of the binding. What was my astonishment when this title met my gaze—'Confessions of the Novices!' The side-edges of the book were marked with the letters of the alphabet. Could I do less than seek for the initial of my own name?"

The novice discovers within this book a sketch of his own character, and the impression formed at head-quarters respecting it. Whilst thus engaged, the rector returned, with several other persons, who, forming a sort of conclave, shut themselves into the outer room; but as the door of communication between the rooms was a little open, it was easy to hear all that passed out of one room into the other. The young man, it appears, knew not what to do; and at length, in his embarrassment, determined to remain and to take notes of that which passed. We do not like the manner in which the information was acquired, nor think it very important to publish it; but it is here recorded at considerable length, and if the reader regards this book as a true document, he will look upon it with interest.

An extract from the opening address of the President is all which we can give; for the rest we must refer to the volume itself.

"Hitherto our discussions have related only to local affairs. We must now define the principles which are, henceforward, to regulate our conduct. The men with whom we have now to do, are totally dissimilar to those of past times. The plan which we are now to lay down must be calculated to meet present as well as future obstacles. And shall not we," he added with a tone of concentrated haughtiness, "with our united efforts, be able to do as much as, nay more than was done by one single man in a few years, to the astonishment of the whole world!

"We must first decide, then, what course to follow with the multitude who have been bewildered and fascinated with such fine-sounding words as 'right,' 'liberty,' 'human dignity,' and so forth. It is not by straightforward opposition, and by depreciating their idols, that we shall prevail. To prepare for men of all parties, whatever may be their banner, a gigantic surprise, that is our task!

"Let our first care, therefore, be, to change altogether the nature of our tactics, and to give a new varnish to religion, by appearing to make large concessions. This is the only means to assure our influence over these moderns, half-men, half-children."

The rest we cannot undertake to condense. But "forewarned" is forearmed!"

The Standard Library Cyclopædia of Political, Constitutional, Statistical, and Forensic Knowledge. In four volumes. Vol. 2. Bohn, Covent-garden.

This second volume ranges from Cathedral to Executor. The articles comprehend *Census, Chartists, Church-rates, Clergy, Colony, Commons, Copyright, Corn-laws, Cotton, Customs, Demand and Supply, Discount, Division of Employments, &c.* Its tone on these subjects is moderate and neutral and its date is 1845—it being a reprint.

Early Travels in Palestine: comprising the Narratives of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard, Sæwulf, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela, Sir John Maundeville, De la Brocquière, and Maundrell. Edited, with Notes, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. London: Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

The history of geography is full of remarkable facts. In most cases, the earlier the chronology, the greater the geographical darkness; in a few cases, however, the antiquity of the description constitutes its greatest value. Those travellers, of course, who visited Palestine nearest to the beginning of the Christian era were able to relate many observations and facts (and to insert many superstitions also) which have now become forgotten or obsolete.

The first travels presented in these pages are those of Arculf, a French bishop, about the year 700, being driven, on his return from the East, by contrary winds to Iona. This narrative was written, at his dictation, by Adamnan the Abbot. There would seem to have been many wonders at that time in Jerusalem, which have not survived till our day; as, for instance, a stone said to exist in the valley of Jehoshaphat, on which our Lord knelt during his agony, and which bore the marks of his knees in the stone; the fig-tree on which Judas Iscariot hung himself; the place of the Lord's Supper, and of the descent of the Holy Ghost; the column to which our Lord was bound when he was scourged, &c. &c.

The second work consists of the travels of Willibald, native of the kingdom of Wessex. This record is not destitute of wonders.

The third voyage is that of Bernard the Wise, A.D. 867. His excursion was made during the hostility between the Christians and the Saracens. He makes mention of the celebrated miracle of the middle ages, which he thus relates:—"I must not, however, omit to state that on Holy Saturday, which is the eve of Easter, the office is begun in the morning in the church, and after it is ended the *Kyrie eleison* is chaunted until an angel comes and lights the lamps which hang over the aforesaid sepulchre, of which light the patriarch gives their shares to the bishops and to the rest of the people, that each may illuminate his own house." Some readers may be aware that this miracle was the occasion of a persecution of the Christians, and the destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This arose out of its being represented to the Saracen king, that the whole was a pious fraud.

We are not able to go in detail through the succeeding narratives in this important volume. We marvel at the omission of Sandys', A.D. 1610, from the list; we cannot but consider it a considerable defect.

Ready Guide to French Composition; the French Grammar by Examples, &c. &c. Also, *L'Echo de Paris, a selection of Familiar Phrases; with a Vocabulary.* By Mons. Lepage, Professor of the French language in London. Fifteenth edition. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

It is not easy, in a few short sentences, to explain the nature of these convenient and admirable little works. The former is a grammar, on the somewhat new principle of beginning with the actual instead of the prescriptive; setting forth, in the first instance, a model of the article, or noun, or verb, in its varied forms, and proceeding thence to exercises and interrogations upon the model. The plan appears to us simple, easy, and instructive beyond any mode of teaching French we have ever seen. The syntax comes in its place; and rule by rule is thoroughly taught, with all the peculiarities of a language remarkably idiomatical. The second work is a collection of conversations for the purpose of translation. The heroic is laid aside; and the effort of the teacher is devoted to instruction in those airy and delicate shades of expression which render French the despair of all Englishmen who begin to learn it in upgrown years. We take the French tongue to be superlatively difficult; just as to balance a needle on one's chin is the hardest task imaginable; and the nice turns, the reflected forms, the delicate expressions are almost unattainable. The present volumes admirably depict the genius of the language, and will aid more in its acquisition in a few months, than could be gained in twenty years by the most patient translation of Numa Pompilius, Telemachus, and other works of the same order which have more to do with the written than the spoken style.

Memorials of Bertie; or, the Taught of God. By his Mother. London: Ward and Co.

This little book contains much that is important to mothers, being the history of a child who was early converted to God.

As a specimen of composition, it does not strike us as particularly happy. The mother being the biographer, has been tempted to make herself exceedingly prominent. It is greatly wanting in that dignified simplicity which has hitherto often characterised the biographies of mothers. It has recalled to our recollection, but only through the force of contrast, the "Memoir of Mary Lundie," by her mother. There the biographer remains in the shade, and is intent only upon displaying her daughter's character. Setting aside this primary want of taste, the little book is by no means despicable. The child whose short sojourn upon earth is here recorded, appears to have been a true disciple of Christ, and we think his memoir likely to be interesting and useful to children. It contains much gospel truth.

Lord Brougham in a Fix.—Lord Brougham and Vaux, who, during his forensic career, has extricated himself from much difficulty, and emerged unscathed from many a thorny labyrinth, was fairly in a "fix" a short time ago at Brough. The noble lord, wishing to proceed from Brougham-hall to Raby-castle, and knowing that the coach from Penrith only ran as far as Brough, had ordered a note to be despatched to the head inn at that place, to order a chaise and pair to be ready on its arrival to convey him forward. The note was delivered to the Castle Inn, but the officials at that place, elated with their distinguished visitor *in prospectu*, had spread the news through all the village, and coming to the ears of the landlord of the White Swan, he was determined to contend for the honour of receiving the noble guest. A short time previous to the arrival of the coach, the inhabitants of Brough watched with some interest the preparations made by the two inns. Each brought out its chaise, and the domestics belonging to each bustled about with great agility. No sooner had the coach stopped than a landlord flanked each side, and both endeavoured, by persuasive eloquence, to induce his lordship to visit their respective inns, and place his person in the conveyances they had prepared for him. His lordship was almost transfixed to his seat by this unexpected attack, and was heard to mutter something like, "Whatever must I do between these two men?" At last Mr. Megee, of the Swan, put a period to the conflict, by referring to a point which affected the loyal feelings of his lordship. "You know, my lord, ours is the Queen's inn." "Then, most assuredly, yours is the head inn;" and Lord Brougham bolted into the parlour of the Swan, leaving the discomfited opponent of Mr. Megee in the street.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Dress of Children.—It is unfortunately the fashion with many ladies of the present time to let their children be exposed with bare neck, arms, and legs, until the skin becomes mottled by a stagnant venous circulation (blueness of skin). In such circumstances, tubercles, early consumption, the seeds of so much malady and the source of so many heart-pangs, are, I am persuaded, frequently developed, so that the cold surface is equally the source of present misery to the little child and of future sorrow to the parent. Of this treatment, scrofula and consumption, in their various forms, are the frequent results. In children, especially, the skin should be excited by rubbing, sponging, &c., and protected by a just and general clothing, light in summer, warm in winter, with flannel next the surface at all times. There may be circumstances of health and atmosphere in which exposure may be right enough; but these rarely coincide in infancy (particularly in our climate) or last the whole day.—*A Physician.*

Napoleon at St. Helena.—Now that it was over, and that that restless spirit could trouble his race no more, the natural feelings of compassion and regret arose strongly and universally. His fellow-men began at once to look back upon him as a man, and not only as a conqueror and disturber who had humbled the pride of nations, and broken up the peace of continents. He was at once regarded as a suffering man—all pitying him for the dreadful fate of his closing years, spent in chafing against his bonds, and sinking under the burden of ignominious idleness; while the most thoughtful had a still deeper compassion for him, as one who had failed in the true objects of human life by the pursuit of personal aims. Looking back, they saw how one endowed with noble powers could have known but little of the peace of the soul; and how, in the crowning moments of his triumphs, his life had been a failure. Looking forward, they saw how, throughout the whole future of human experience, he would stand dishonourably distinguished from the humblest servant of the race who had ministered to its real good. Many, throughout all time, who have apparently been baffled in their aims, and laboured in vain to work out their schemes, have, visibly or invisibly, attained the truest and highest success by an unwavering fidelity to the right and the true, and have enjoyed their natural recompense in the exaltation of their own being. This one man, before whose power the nations quailed, and whose will seemed to be, for the time, the law of his kind, was, in his very triumphs, a sufferer—a wanderer from the home of human affections—a powerless and defeated soldier in the conflict of human life. And he could not retrieve himself in adversity. Leisure and solitude brought no healing to him. He had no moral force which could respond to the appeal of adverse circumstances. He had in him nothing of the man which could, in a season of rest, look back with wonder or a smile on the turbulence of its childish vanity and pride; nothing of the sage which could draw from the vicissitudes of experience any ailment of present wisdom and peace. He remained to the last morally a child and a sufferer—a baffled child, and an unconscious sufferer from worse woes than his mortifications, his bondage, and his privations. It might be a question whether all was done for him, or done in the best way, which his vast powers and his misfortunes, and his appeal as an enemy, might claim; but if all had been done which the highest wisdom and magnanimity could suggest, it could have really availed him nothing. His misery lay too deep for healing by human hands; it was wrought into his very being; and it could be dissolved by no touch short of that which took out the life from the clay, and gave back the dust to dust. That time had now come. The dulled eye no longer wandered over the boundless ocean which surrounded his island prison; his aching mind no longer gazed abroad listlessly over the heaving sea of human affairs; his spent heart had ceased its beatings; and his dust lay under the willows in that nook at St. Helena, where strangers came from the east and the west, to feel and wonder at the silence which had settled down on one who made the world echo with the wail of the widow and the orphan, the groans of dying multitudes, the tramp of hosts, and the crash of falling empires. In this nook of the world, there had been no peace to his soul; and it was, perhaps, all the more soothing to find quietness about his grave.—*Miss Martineau's Continuation of the Pictorial History* ("History of the Thirty Years' Peace.")

Charles Lamb in a Fix.—"We travelled with one of those troublesome fellow-passengers in a stage coach that is called a well-informed man. For twenty miles we discoursed about the properties of steam, probabilities of carriages by ditto, till all my science, and more than all, was exhausted, and I was thinking of escaping my torment by getting up on the outside, when, getting into Bishop's Stortford, my gentleman, spying some farming land, put an unlucky question to me, 'What sort of a crop of turnips I thought we should have this year?' Emma's eyes turned to me, to know what in the world I could have to say; and she burst out into a violent fit of laughter, maugre her pale, serious cheeks, when, with the greatest gravity, I replied, that 'it depended, I believed, upon boiled legs of mutton.'"—*Final Memorial of Charles Lamb.*

Self-imposed Taxes.—Is it not fearful that Britain spends on intoxicating liquors fifty millions every year? We often complain of our high taxation, and sometimes grow nervous at the national debt. But here is a tax for which we cannot blame our rulers; a tax self-imposed and self-levied; a tax for which we can only blame ourselves; a tax, which

would pay the interest of our national debt twice over; and a tax as large as the entire revenue of these United Kingdoms. We thought it a great sum to pay in order to give the slave his freedom; we thought the twenty millions given to the West Indian proprietors a mighty sacrifice; and certainly it was the noblest tribute any nation ever paid to the cause of philanthropy: but large as it looks, half a year of national abstinence would have paid it all. Some grudge the eight millions which Ireland lately got, seeing it failed to set our neighbours on their feet; but it was eight millions given to save a famishing people; and large as the grant to Ireland sounds, two months of national abstinence would have paid the whole of it. But tremendous as are the fifty millions which as a people we yearly engulph in strong drink, the thought which afflicts and appals us is, that this terrible impost is mainly a tax on the working man. The lamentation is that many an industrious man will spend in liquor as much money as, had he saved it, would this year have furnished a room, and next year would have bought a beautiful library; as much money as would secure a splendid education for every child, or in the course of a few years would have made him a landlord instead of a tenant. Why, my friends, it would set our blood a-boiling if we heard that the Turkish Sultan taxed his subjects in the style that our British workmen tax themselves. It would bring the days of Wat Tyler back again, nay, it would create another Hampden, and conjure up a second Cromwell, did the Exchequer try to raise the impost which our publicans levy, and our labourers and artizans cheerfully pay.—*The Happy Home*, No. III.

Mid-day Travelling in the Desert.—As the sun rose higher and higher into the cloudless sky, and the blanched surface of the Desert glared under his fiery beams, and the reflection from the glittering and heated waste dazzled the eye and seemed to pierce to the very brain, it was another matter. The camels now groan with distress; the Arabs are silent, slipping from time to time alongside the water-skins, and, with their mouths to the orifice, catching a few gulps without stopping; then burying their heads in the ample bernous, pace on again quietly—hour after hour. The water, which smacks of the leathern bottle or zemzemia in which it is contained, warm, insipid, and even nauseous, seems but to increase the parching thirst; the brain is clouded and paralyzed by the intolerable sultriness; and, with the eyes protected by a handkerchief from the reflected glare of the sand, and swaying listlessly to and fro, I keep at the same horrible pace along the burning track. . . . . The hot film, like the low of a kiln, now trembles over the glistening sands, and plays the most fantastic tricks with the suffering traveller, cheating his vision with an illusory supply of what his senses madly crave. Half-dozing, half-dreaming, as I advanced, lulled into vague reverie, the startling mirage shifting with magic play, expands in gleaming blue lakes, whose cool borders are adorned with waving groves, and on whose shining banks the mimic waves, with wonderful illusion, break in long glittering lines of transparent water—bright, fresh water, so different from the leathery decoction of the zemzemia. On our approach the vision recedes, dissolves, combines again into new forms, all fancifully beautiful; then slowly fades, and leaves but the burning horizon, upon which at wide intervals is seen, perhaps, a dim black speck, appearing over the rolling sandy swell like a ship far out at sea; the film of the Desert gives it gigantic dimensions as it approaches; it proves as it nears us to be a caravan of camels from Suez, coming along with noiseless tread,—a few laconic words are exchanged between the Arabs without stopping; in another hour it is left far behind, until again it disappears from vision. Thus pass the sultry and silent hours of noon. There is a terrible and triumphant power of the sun upon this wide region of sterility and death, like that of a despot over a realm blighted by his destructive sway; no trace of verdure is there but the stunted shrub, which straggles at wide intervals about the sandy bed of some dried watercourse; no sign of living thing but the burrow of the rat, the slimy trail of the serpent, or the carcass of the camel, who makes his grave as well as his home in the wilderness, met with in every stage of decay, from the moment when the vultures have just fleshed their beaks in his fallen corpse, till, stripped of every integument, the wind whistles through the ghastly framework of his naked ribs, and his bones, falling asunder and bleached by heat and wind, serve to mark the appointed track upon which his strength was spent.—*Bartlett's Forty Days in the Desert.*

Life in the Australian Bush.—After looking over the rest of the establishment, as the piggery, arable land, and garden, your breakfast is ready, consisting of either a damper or leaven bread, bacon, ham, beef, fowls, eggs, mutton, butter, or cream. All these ought to be the produce of your own farm; the only foreign articles are tea and sugar, but which have been supplied you by the sale of your butter. During breakfast you settle the mode of passing the day, whether you will stay at home to garden, or work among the cattle; take a horse and look over the run; see a friend at some near station; or take the dogs and hunt the wild dog, kangaroo, or emu; or sally out, gun in hand, accompanied by a pointer, to shoot quails or ducks; or creep after and get a chance at the native turkey, which is capital eating, though the best fare in my opinion is the bronze-winged pigeon, a beautiful bird, which is a general favourite at table. Perhaps some butcher or cattle-dealer has come into the neighbourhood to purchase fat cattle, and take a ride with you to the place where your herd are feeding, to look them over, find fault with the breed, and talk about the low price of meat. This you treat as "all gammon," little heeding any remarks of the kind; but you endeavour to make the best bargain you can for ready money, or at least for a check on the bank. [Mr. Wilkinson thus goes through the entire day, incidentally adverting to its luxuries of smoking, eating, and drinking, after the following fashion:]—Whoever comes to your hut, whether a stranger or not, drinks with you, not wine, but tea, for which the kettle is always on the hob, to be ready for any new arrival. Tea drinking and tobacco smoking are in vogue among all classes, and serve to while away many a dull hour. If in the bush you are hungry and without the means of obtaining food, then the advice is, "Light your pipe and smoke;" so also, if thirsty, "A smoke will relieve you." If tired, there is nothing like smoking; and if particularly lively and happy—smoke; if you have made a good bargain—smoke; if a bad one—still smoke; but if you despise the weed, do not smoke, but be miserable and churlish with yourself and querulous at every trifle. . . . Dinner is generally on the table at 2 or 3 o'clock, and consists of vegetables and salads grown upon the farm, and meat reared and fattened upon the pastures surrounding. It is accompanied by tea, which makes its appearance at every meal; and among the polite, you may be asked to take a cup of tea instead of wine during the repast. At the tables of the rich and luxurious, the difference is not seen between Adelaide and England; yet the difference ought to be great for any man who has to make his fortune and provide against a rainy day. . . . All work is over about six p.m., and tea ready; and if no friend or traveller is passing the night at the station, the evening is consumed over a paper or book, accompanied by smoking and tea drinking; or, if you please, your horse is put in requisition to carry you to a friend's hut, or whithersoever pleasure attracts or business requires.—*Wilkinson's South Australia.*

Beauty of Countenance—Whence?—If we investigate the foundation of that which, in common parlance, passes for beauty of countenance, we shall find it to consist in a certain regularity of leading features. The Greek *ideal* displays a certain accord between the line of the forehead and that of the nose. That this produces a feeling of completeness with regard to the upper half of the face is certain, because a nose, set on at an angle, seems as if it were stuck into the face rather than belonging to it. The upper lip is short, and the lips themselves the reverse of prominent. This also adds to the regularity of the countenance, inasmuch as a long upper lip, or lips pushed out, as in the negro, could not harmonize with the higher facial line, but must disturb it. Thus far we can account for the greater elegance of the Greek ideal contour; the rest seems to be made out by sharpness of feature, by smoothness and decision of outline, by the absence of angles, and the idea of repose which a face so chiselled is sure to convey—for on "the human face divine," as on the ocean, smoothness and repose are convertible terms. Such faces are ever, in words, admitted to be handsome. They possess nothing to offend and much to conciliate both the eye and the imagination—and hence the effect of such a countenance is pleasing, as far as it goes. But how far does it go? In the answer to that question comes our difficulty, inasmuch as it informs us that this sort of beauty, in practice, is often found to go a very little way indeed. So far from being a universal enchantment, *it enchants* only a few; and of this few many escape from the spell before they have well felt it, and are peradventure enchained, ultimately, by some countenance almost the reverse of this, as far as the Greek ideal is concerned. A result so perplexing of course sets us theorizing again; and after much cudgelling of our brains and travail of our wits, we sagely find out that such countenances, though not "regularly handsome," are "interesting." What is the meaning of that? Why, that they contain something which interests us; which something is not contained in the regularity of a Greek or Roman ideal. Then comes the question, what *is* that something? and in the answer lies the solution of the difficulty, for a difficulty it certainly is. That which forms the "interesting," in contradistinction to the "beautiful" or the "handsome," is in plain terms, the expression of intellect and feeling. This accounts for the whole. This expression does not reside in the leading features, but in those minuter lines of the countenance upon which all expression of the intellectual processes depends. In the countenances of most intellectual persons, whether male or female, the variety and play of expression is so varied and so perpetual, as totally to overcome the want of ideal regularity in the greater leading features; and hence such persons obtain a firmer and more lasting hold upon our imaginations and sympathies than mere regularity of feature can achieve. The one is inexhaustible, and never fails; the other is seen at a glance, and tires by mere repetition. Their junction in one face would be the perfection of human beauty; but such a junction has been rarely, if ever, seen; and in the meantime the interesting divides the empire with the more regular beauty, and the countenance beaming with intellect and with the emotions wherewith we sympathize, every now and then carries away the prize from the regularly insipid; and this is the solution of this great mystery, which has, we suspect, astounded many, and disappointed not a few!—*British Quarterly Review for November.*

La Démocratie Pacifique states that the Tuileries is to be converted into an immense gallery for the permanent exhibition of works of art.

GLEANINGS.

It is said that Jenny Lind and her partners, Messrs. Lumley and Knowles, netted £10,000 in a fortnight, in poor distressed Ireland!

Mr. Steegman, a German, was on Tuesday elected to the office of sheriff of Nottingham.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* reports that the keeper of an inn at Pillgwenlly has lighted on a "golden goose:" while carving one, he found a gold ring, with a diamond set in it, embedded in the flesh on the bird's back.

Twenty-two miles below Cincinnati, there is a field of maize covering six thousand acres; the crop of which is valued at £100,000, the field producing 75,000 quarters!

Washing the Ethiop.—"Even in the drama," says Frederick Douglass (*North Star*), "when the poet presents the Moor of Venice as an African, the refined sensibility of American taste can only permit him to be played white!"

The Greatest Curiosity of the Day.—The *Chicago Democrat* lately received a call from David Kennison, the only surviving participator in throwing the tea overboard in the Charlestown harbour. He draws a pension of eight dollars per month. He is 111 years old, and has a son over 60 years of age. We consider him the greatest curiosity of the day, and almost the last link between the American colonies and the United States.—*New York Recorder* (Oct. 4).

The *Dover Herald* tells us that the Duke of Wellington, being at Dover, met three of the National Guards, and touched his hat, "which the Frenchmen returned, and appeared to be in ecstasies!"

At a social and democratic banquet in Paris on Sunday evening, Nov. 5, M. Saint-Just proposed "to all those whom history calls heroes," amongst whom he classed our Saviour, Brutus, Catiline, Julian the Apostate, Robespierre, and Attila.

The country papers tell of snow on the hills and moors of Yorkshire, Northumberland, and the northern counties.

Considerable quantities of sweet potatoes and bananas are now grown in Madeira for shipment to England.

The *Morning Herald* states that Sir Robert Peel is "both ready and willing to resume the reins of Government." It has been rumoured that the Earl of Lincoln will shortly take the office of premier, with a Peelite Ministry. Sir Robert is not to take office, but to move the strings and guide the wheels of the state machine behind the scenes.

An unknown donor has sent £1,000 to the Rev. F. Close, Cheltenham, towards the erection of Saint Peter's Church.

The Britannia Railway Tube across the Menai Straits has been suspended for the present. Want of funds is the cause of the delay.

At St. Helens, the other day, a man in a state of delirium, plucked out one of his eyes, and died in consequence.

Charles Dickens has announced a new five shillings book for Christmas. It is to be entitled "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain—a Fancy for Christmas Time."

"The Duke of Buckingham," says the *Bucks Advertiser*, "when the pheasants were thick on the Wootton estate, had nearly fifty gamekeepers and watchers: the Marquis of Chandos now has one."

The *Texas Star* states that a million mummies have been discovered in the environs of Durango, Mexico.

"Ah, Sir!" exclaimed an elder in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late minister was a man! He was a powerful preacher; for, in the short time he delivered the work amongst us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the life out o' five Bibles."

From an official account just published, it appears that the total expense of the civil war in Switzerland against the Sonderbund, or League of the Roman Catholic cantons was 4,876,582 florins (about £147,019).

Once More.—At New York, A, being uneasy about a ship which had not arrived, consulted B about insuring her. The matter was agreed upon, and A, on reaching home, received a letter, informing him that his vessel was lost. Afraid that B has not filled up the policy, and that he would hear of the loss, A wrote—"Friend B, if thee hasn't filled up the policy thee needsn't, for *I've heard of the ship.*" "Oh, oh!" thought B to himself, "cunning fellow—he wants to do me out of the premium." So he replied thus—"Friend A, thee bee'st too late by half an hour; the policy *is* filled." A rubbed his hands with delight; but B refused to pay, and the subject was referred to "the Society," who decided that the loss should be divided between the parties.

Interesting to Unfortunate Benedicts.—The following advertisement has appeared in the *Times*:—"A married gentleman, having made every effort to rescue his fair partner from the frightful malady of drunkenness, now proposes to others similarly situated to take a house and grounds, wherein the ladies will find every amusement, but no drink, except by order of the medical man. A liberal table will be kept. Each married couple to pay £140 a year, to include everything. Single ladies, £80. The advertiser will take all responsibility. Address Y. Z., &c., Park-terrace, Regent's-park."

Captain Hosken endured all the disastrous consequences of the imputed culpable navigation of the "Great Britain" rather than injure the property of his employers by disclosing the true cause of the catastrophe—the derangement of the compasses through the material of the vessel; a cause said to be fully recognised by certain authorities.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., on Thursday met his constituents, and gave an account of his votes to the electors, in the Public-hall, Baillie-street.

POETRY.

THE DEMON'S SONG OF WAR.

(From the *Standard of Freedom.*)

Hurrah—hurrah for the battle-field,
And the tocsin heard afar:
A glorious sight are the weapons bright,
And the gorgeous pomp of war.

I pass—and cities that proudly rise
Are crushed by my blighting breath;
I scatter the brand o'er a peaceful land,
And rejoice in the work of Death.

I look on the fearful havoc made,
When the tide of war sweeps by,
And love to gaze where the bright flames blaze,
Or the smouldering ruins lie.

I merrily laugh at the cry of grief,
Which makes the brave man quail—
The sorrow wild of the orphan child,
And the lonely widow's wail.

A goodly thing is the trusty steel
When dyed with the reeking gore:
I follow the blade as a phantom shade,
And eagerly thirst for more.

When ambition sleeps in the human breast,
I awaken the slumbering flame;
And man will away to the murderous fray,
To seek for the bauble fame.

October 7, 1848. F. R.

GIVING.

The sun gives ever; so the earth—
What it can give so much 'tis worth;
The ocean gives in many ways—
Gives paths, gives fishes, rivers, bays;
So, too, the air, it gives us breath—
When it stops giving, comes in death.
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not, is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.

God's love hath in us wealth upheaped;
Only by giving it is reaped.
The body withers, and the mind,
If pent in by a selfish rind.
Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give pelf,
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not, is not living.
The more we give,
The more we live.

Testimonial to Mr. Strutt.—At Derby, on Tuesday week, two hundred and fifty gentlemen met and banqueted in honour of their late member, Mr. Strutt. They presented to him a remarkable testimonial of undiminished respect,—namely, two volumes, one containing the written address and the autographs of a large majority of the electors, and the other the same address and names printed in gold on the finest white vellum, with a splendidly illuminated dedication. The Mayor presided; and was supported by Mr. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Gisborne. The speeches were in a style of more than usually cordial compliment; and Mr. Strutt announced, with political regrets but social gratulations to himself, his retirement from public life.

The National Society and the Committee of Council.—A meeting of the Committee of the National Society was held on Thursday, at the Central School House in Westminster, to consider the state and conduct of the affairs in dispute between the Society and the Education Committee of the Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. A letter was read from Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, stating some concessions which the Education Committee was prepared to make in the management of schools under the Society aided by the State; but announcing its final resolve not to vest an appellate jurisdiction in the Bishop of the diocese in matters not relating to religious instruction. After some earnest discussion, it was resolved to adjourn the debate until a fuller meeting of the Committee could be obtained. Letters from various parts of the country, asking for a general meeting of members of the Society, were laid before the Committee, and discussed: it was decided that, under present circumstances, it would be injudicious to call such a meeting.

The Capture of a Ghost.—For the last three weeks the town of South Shields, after night-fall, has been thrown into a state of alarm by the appearance of a person stalking about in the habiliments of the grave. Up to Sunday night the ghost eluded all the vigilance of the police, but on that night some courageous persons determined to look out, and, if possible, capture it. Near the witching hour of night, it was observed in a solitary part of the town; they made after it, it taking to its heels; and, after a long chase, captured it in a house of ill-fame in the lower part of the town. Upon stripping it of its graveyard attire, the ghost was found to be a young woman of loose character, who was hurried off to the lock-up house, and on Monday brought before the magistrates and fined 5s. and costs, or 14 days to the mill.

French Definition of a Lawyer.—"The scourge of all deliberating assemblies."—*M. Payer, National Assembly.*

[Advertisement.]—Galvanism.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6, at Bassingbourne Mills, Cambridgeshire, the wife of J. R. Waldock, of a daughter.

Nov. 6, the lady of Mr. Robert Rees, of Hyde-place, Hoxton, of a son.

Nov. 10, the wife of the Rev. John Young, of Chulmleigh, of twin boys.

Nov. 11, at Glastonbury, the wife of the Rev. George Jeffreys, of a son.

Nov. 13, the wife of Mr. Timothy Moore, of Shakspeare's-walk, Shadwell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, Oxon, by the Rev. J. Lewis, James Bromley to Sarah Buckley.

Nov. 2, by the father of the bride, at Gloucester Chapel, Hackney-fields, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, son of T. Greenwood, Esq., of Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. B. Isaac, minister of the above chapel.

Nov. 2, at the Old Meeting-house, Mansfield, Notts, by the Rev. C. Berry, of Leicester, Edward Johnson, Esq., of Abbot's-cottage, Chester, to Phebe, daughter of the late H. Hollins, Esq., of Mansfield.

Nov. 7, at the Parish Church of Tor, Devonshire, by the Rev. R. Fayle, A.M., Gilbert Ker, Esq., of Liverpool, eldest son of W. Ker, Esq., of Gateshaw, J.P. county of Roxburgh, to Isabella, third daughter of the late T. B. Pease, Esq., Chapel Allerton-hall, Yorkshire.

Nov. 7, at Paradise Chapel, Chelsea, by the brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. H. L. Tuck, Baptist minister, Fenstanton, Hunts, Mr. E. S. Tuck, of Manor-street, Chelsea, to Amy H. Taylor, of Wilton-road, Pimlico.

Nov. 7, at Newington Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. R. Spence, M.A., the Rev. William Parkes, of Cannon-street Chapel, Manchester, to Miss Barry, only daughter of J. Barry, Esq., of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27, at Mount Horeb, St. James', Jamaica, from fever of five days' duration, the Rev. James Caldwell, leaving an affectionate widow to mourn her loss.

Nov. 2, at his residence, British-grove, Hammersmith, in his 81st year, the Rev. Alexander Wills, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Ashley, Hants. He was called at an early age, by Divine grace, and maintained an upright and consistent Christian course for nearly sixty years. His end was peace.

Nov. 3, at Andover, aged 22, Mr. William Hawkins Heath, of Oriel College, Oxford, second son of W. H. Heath, Esq., of Andover, Hants, banker, deeply lamented.

Nov. 6, at Kennington, Miss Sarah Bourne, daughter of the late Mr. T. Bourne, of Melksham.

Nov. 6, at Montague-place, Islington, Rebecca, relict of Mr. J. Pearsall, late of Pentonville.

Nov. 7, at his residence, Upper Cheltenham-place, Bristol, in his 72nd year, the Rev. W. Gray, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church, College-street, Northampton.

Nov. 8, of typhus, in his 24th year, to the inexpressible grief of his disconsolate parents, to whom he was greatly endeared for his affectionate devotion to them in seasons of trying adversity, Shuckburgh Frederick, the third and twin son of Mr. T. Garlick, formerly of Wood-street.

Nov. 9, at 10, Amwell-street, Claremont-square, after a long and severe illness, in her 13th year, Emma, third daughter of T. Dix, Esq.

Nov. 10, the Rev. George Jones, minister of the Independent Chapel, Portsmouth.

Nov. 10, at his residence, on Brixton-hill, in his 79th year, Thomas Gabriel, Esq., of Commercial-road, Lambeth.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English Stock Market has ruled much higher during the past week than for some time previous, and the market has been well supported. We know of nothing which can well account for this, excepting just the absence of any cause which might have injured the market.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 86¼ to ⅜. Bank Stock, 187½ to 190½. Reduced Threes were 85⅛ to ¼. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 85⅞ to ¾; Long Annuities, 8¼ to 9-16. India Stock, 234 to 236; India Bonds, 35s. to 38s. premium. Exchequer Bills, 40s. to 43s. premium.

The Railway Market has been very fluctuating, and the range in the quotations of the shares has caused considerable uneasiness to speculators. On the whole, the market stands about the same as last week, with an improvement in the quotations of some of the larger companies. In regard to the smaller lines, the public are acting with cautious prudence, and well they may. Take one example:—The South Wales Railway, with £28 paid, was last quoted at £8. The shares are of £50 each, and a call is impending. Thus the unfortunate parties who have invested have a mere remnant of their capital left, and are by no means free from farther heavy sacrifices. Even this is scarcely so bad as some other instances, and among them the investments in foreign lines stand conspicuous. Thus, £2,000 sunk in Sambre and Meuse Shares would recently have been worth £200 only, though now rather better, and some individuals have forfeited in other companies rather than "pay up."

For the information and guidance of our readers, we quote the following calculations to show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the rate of dividend is less the income tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per Cent.
Three per Cent. Consols	86⅜	3 9 5½
Three per Cent. Reduced	85¼	3 10 4½
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents.	85⅞	3 15 9½
Bank Stock (div. 7 per cent.)	189	3 14 0½
Exchequer Bills (int. 2½d. per day)	40	3 14 6½
Lancashire and Yorkshire (div. 6 per c.)	64	8 1 2½
Great Western *(div. 7 id.)	85	7 8 2½
London and South Western *(div. 6 id.)	40	7 10 0
London and Brighton *(div. 2 3-5 id.)	28½	4 11 2½
Eastern Counties *(div. 4 id.)	12½	6 6 8½
London and North Western *(div. 7 id.)	119	5 17 7½
Midland *(div. 6 id.)	85	7 1 2
York and North Midland *(div. 8 id.)	51	7 16 10½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick *(div. 8 id.)	27½	7 5 5½

The Foreign Market, also, has seen a good proportion of actual business, and prices are well maintained. Mexican stock is still in advance.

The Mining Share Market has much improved, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted.

The state of the national finances in France has, in the past week, been earnestly discussed in the City, and a very dubious feeling prevails concerning the ability of the Government to make head against its pecuniary difficulties. The losses incurred by the February Revolution are estimated in the *Journal des Débats* at 500,000,000 francs for the current year, and it is asserted that ere another year elapses the total will be swollen to a thousand millions.

Letters from Madrid state the suspension of the large banking firm of F. Xavier Albert, of that city.

In the Produce Markets prices have ruled very heavy, and there has been a decline in the quotations of most articles, the purchases, whether for consumption or exportation being very limited. Sugar has been cheaper, and also coffee, tea, and rum. Some products used for manufacturing purposes have been firmer, including cotton and silk. Dye stuffs, indigo, wool, and hemp, have been dull of sale. Metals, oils, rice, tallow, and saltpetre have maintained full prices. Grain has been firm.

The advices received from Manchester, Liverpool, and the manufacturing districts, are rather encouraging, and lead still to the hope of a fair share of activity in the production of textile fabrics, though upon its continuance little can yet be said. In the City trade is very dull, and retail dealers are complaining greatly both of the small amount of custom and the scarcity of money.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of Nov., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,796,660	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,288,751
		Silver Bullion	507,909
	£26,796,660		£26,796,660

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,769,012
Rest	3,415,516	Other Securities	10,893,561
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,615,627	Notes	8,242,575
Other Deposits	10,795,395	Gold and Silver Coin	610,893
Seven-day and other Bills	1,048,503		
	£32,428,041		£32,428,041

Dated the 9th day of November, 1848.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 10.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Aspatria, Cumberland.

BANKRUPTS.

Ashworth, Robert, Birmingham, hardwareman, November 23, December 16: solicitor, Mr. A. Harrison, Birmingham.

Butler, William, Westbourne-grove North, builder's foreman, November 15, December 2: solicitor, Mr. Cross, 28, Surrey-street, Strand.

Butler, Joseph Lawrence, Liverpool, coal merchant, November 22, December 12: solicitors, Mr. C. Vincent, King's Bench-walk; and Mr. W. Anderson, Liverpool.

Croggon, Thomas John, 2, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, factor, November 22, December 22: solicitor, Mr. T. B. Tippetts, Pancras-lane.

Dredge, James, Bath, brewer, November 21, December 19: solicitors, Messrs. Castle and Henderson, Bristol; and Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street, London.

German, Charles George, jun., late of Portsmouth, licensed victualler, November 22, December 21: solicitor, Mr. George, Villiers-street.

Godfrey, Valentine Soden, Dudington, Northamptonshire, miller, November 2, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, New London-street, Fenchurch-street; and Mr. W. F. Law, Stamford, Lincoln.

Haig, Alexander, 52, Smith-street, Stepney, and Essex-street, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, engineer, November 16, December 16: solicitor, Mr. M'Duff, Castle-street, Holborn.

Hall, Walter, Kington, Herefordshire, miller, November 25, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Banks and Son, Kington; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

Ingram, James, Liverpool, merchant, November 23, December 12: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Holding, Liverpool.

M'Donnell, Richard William, Bitton, Gloucestershire, paper manufacturer, November 21, December 19: solicitors, Mr. Crosby, Bristol; and Mr. Jay, Serjeant's-inn, London.

Martin, William, Birkenhead, innkeeper, November 22, December 12: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Wilson, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Newby, William, Manchester, joiner, November 23, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and Mr. R. Needham, Manchester.

Nichols, John, Snow-hill, City, ironmonger, November 22, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Todd, Thavies-inn.

Norton, William, Penzance, ironmonger, November 28, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Son, Bristol; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.

Robson, Thomas, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, November 21, December 19: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow Churchyard, London; and Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Shackell, William, Regent's-canal, St. Pancras, and Hammersmith, coal-tar manufacturer, November 16, December 16: solicitor, Mr. E. Smith, 5, Chancery-lane.

Turnbull, Alexander, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, and 48, Russell-square, farmer, November 21, December 22: solicitor, Mr. T. Tyrrell, Guildhall-yard.

Vowler, William, Crediton, Devonshire, auctioneer, November 23, December 23: solicitor, Mr. T. E. Drake, Exeter.

Walker, John, 20, Upper Seymour-street, Edgware-road, hotel keeper, November 20, December 18: solicitor, Mr. Moon, Adam-street, Adelphi.

WILKINSON, HENRY DAWSON, Sheffield, silver plater, November 25, December 16; solicitor, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street, London; and Messrs. A. Smith and Son, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRODIE, ARCHIBALD, Glasgow, carver, November 16, December 8.

M'CRACKEN, ROBERT, and CHALMERS, THOMAS, Glasgow, manufacturers, November 15, December 7.

STEVEN, ALEXANDER, and JAMIESON, JOHN, Glasgow, commission merchants, November 15, December 6.

DIVIDENDS.

Anthony Harrison, Friars Goose Alkali Works, Durham, alkali manufacturer, second div. of 4s.; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—John Wooler, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, second div. of 8d.; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Edward Charles Blackwell and James Newman Dunsford, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, brewers, div. of 2s. 6d. on new proofs, in part of first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Robert Woolston, Stansford, brick maker, first div. of 5s.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—John Meads, Nottingham, grocer, first div. of 4s.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—William Bromley Cooke, Winshill, Derbyshire, tape manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—William Bedells, Leicester, paper dealer, first div. of 1s. 2d.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—William Stone, Matlock, Derbyshire, builder, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—John Hatfield, jun., Southwell, Nottinghamshire, victualler, first div. of 4d.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—Jabez Hawkins, Nottingham, currier, first div. of 2s.; at High-street, Nottingham, November 11, and every alternate Saturday—Thomas Blades Molyneux and Percival Witherby, Liverpool, merchants, fourth div. of 1s.; at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, any Saturday.

Tuesday, November 14.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Catholic Church, Woolhampton, Berkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, JAMES BURGESS, Burdett-place, Old Kent-road, miller, November 22, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Clark, Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

ARGENT, WILLIAM, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green-road, hearthrug manufacturer, November 23, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

BUTTERFIELD, ABRAHAM, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, builder, November 21, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

BROWN, JAMES, Cold Harbour-lane, East Brixton, builder, November 22, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Haines, Parliament-street.

BROWNING, WILLIAM, Whitstable, grocer, November 20, December 21: solicitor, Mr. Cullen, High-street, Poplar.

BUCKLAND, HENRY, Charles-street, Manchester-square, cabinet maker, November 25, December 16: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

BROOKS, WILLIAM, Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver, November 22: solicitor, Mr. Darby, Chancery-lane.

BROWN, FREDERICK, Tunstall, Staffordshire, tanner, November 29, December 21: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Birmingham; and Mr. Davenport, Tunstall.

BOWER, WILLIAM, Winslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner, November 27, December 20: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's inn-fields; and Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

COLLARD, WILLIAM, Ramsgate, bread baker, November 21, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

FERNEY, JOSEPH, Liverpool, hotel keeper, November 27, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Corthwaite and Wilson, Old Jewry chambers; and Messrs. Fisher and Stone, Liverpool.

GLYNN, HENRY, Liverpool, broker, November 27, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Duncan and Ratcliffe, Liverpool.

HANMER, CHARLES JAMES, Upper-lawn, Salop, cattle-dealer, November 28, December 19,; solicitors, Messrs Motteram, Knight, and Emmer, Birmingham.

JEPSON, JAMES, Driffield, Yorkshire, draper, November 29, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Courtenay, Leed.

KAGENBUSCH, PETER, and DENT, WILLIAM YERBURY, Leeds, manufacturing chemists, November 24, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Richardson, or Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

NEWSON, HENRY, Norwich, grocer, November 21, December 18: solicitors, Mr. Brooke, New Boswell-court; and Mr. Wortley, Norwich.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, Huddersfield, dyer, December 1 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Lever, King's-road; Mr. Laycock, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ROSE, THOMAS, jun., Dorking, Surrey, grocer, November 23, December 28: solicitors, Messrs. Sturmy and Simpson, Wellington-street, London-bridge.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM, Leigh, Worcestershire, blacksmith, November 18, December 21: solicitors, Mr. Corles, Worcester; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

SIBSON, MATTHEW, of the Grove, near Wrexham, cattle dealer, November 22, December 15: solicitors, Mr. Philpot, Montague-street; Mr. Hughes, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BEVERIDGE, T., Craighead of Carnbo, Kinrosshire, farmer, November 24, December 22.

M'ARTHUR, H. J., Paisley, manufacturer, November 20, December 11.

DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Cooper, Harleston, Suffolk, coal merchant, div. of 1s. 10½d.; Wednesday, Nov. 15, or any subsequet Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Bamborook-court, Basinghall-street—S. and J. Timperley, Ashton-under-Lyne, linen drapers, second div. of 2d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—F. Law, Manchester, corn dealer, first div. of 9d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—G. T. Bateson, Warrington, Lancashire, ironfounder, first div. of 8d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—M. Dibb, Idle, Yorkshire, grocer, second div. of 2½d.; any day on or after Nov. 16, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—M. Ham (otherwise Baker), Wells, Somersetshire, milliner, div. of 1s.4d.; Wednesday, Dec. 15, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—R. Slade, sen., Poole; R. Biddle, Great Canford, Dorsetshire; M. Seager, Poole; and R. Major, Longfleet, Dorsetshire, rope manufacturers, final div. of 1d. and 15-32d.; Thursday, Nov. 16, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street—R. Imeary, EastJarrow, Durham, alkali manufacturer, second div. of 5d. (in addition to 2s. previously declared); any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Nov. 13.

Our market for Wheat was very dull to-day for both English and Foreign, having a further large arrival from abroad, and to make sales, 1s. to 2s. per qr. reduction was submitted to on last week's prices. We had likewise good supplies of Barley of our own growth, as well as of foreign, both of which were taken off very slowly at even 2s. reduction. Malt was dull and fully 2s. per qr. cheaper. Fine dry Beans sold pretty readily. Grey Peas were 1s., and white 2s. to 3s. cheaper, having increased supplies of foreign. Good fresh heavy Oats sold fully as dear, but light inferior new qualities were plentiful, and 1s. cheaper. Foreign Rye is plentiful, and offering at 28s. to 30s., without finding buyers. Linseed and Cakes slower sale. Rapeseed dull. The Flour trade was dull, and the turn cheaper. Tares nominal. The current prices as under.

	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	40 to	55
Ditto White	42 ..	60
Line., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	45 ..	52
Northumber. and Scotch, White	46 ..	51
Ditto Red	38 ..	49
Devon, and Somerset., Red	40 ..	49
Ditto White	45 ..	55
Flour, per sk. (Town)	43 ..	48
Barley	25 ..	34
Scotch	24 ..	30

	s.	s.
Malt, Ordinary	54 to	62
Pale	54 ..	62
Rye	26 ..	30
Peas, Hog	36 ..	38
Maple	33 ..	39
Boilers	38 ..	40
Beans, Ticks	31 ..	34
Pigeon	33 ..	36
Harrow	27 ..	37
Oats, Feed	19 ..	23
Fine	22 ..	26
Poland	20 ..	26
Potato	23 ..	27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 4.

	s.	d.
Wheat	51	2
Barley	32	10
Oats	20	7
Rye	31	1
Beans	37	1
Peas	39	7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.
Wheat	51	10
Barley	32	7
Oats	20	7
Rye	31	1
Beans	36	1
Peas	39	4

DUTIES.

	s.	d.
Wheat	6	0
Barley	2	0
Oats	2	6
Rye	2	0
Beans	2	0
Peas	2	0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 13.

There was a slight decline in the number of home-fed Beasts on offer this morning; but their quality was somewhat improved. Notwithstanding the dead markets were rather heavily supplied, the Beef trade, from the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, was tolerably steady. In some few instances a trifle more money was obtained for the best Scots, Herefords, runts, and Irish Beasts were in some instances rather easier to purchase. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, &c., we received about 1,200 short-horns; from the eastern, western, and midland districts, 1,300 Herefords, runts, Devons, Irish Beasts and short-horns, with a few Scots; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; the remainder of the supply being derived from abroad, and the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supply of Sheep was somewhat on the decrease, yet it was quite equal to the wants of the buyers. The few prime old Downs in the market sold at fully last week's prices—viz., from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs.; otherwise the Mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at about stationary figures. We were but moderately supplied with Calves. Prime small qualities moved off steadily at fully last week's improvement in value. In the secondary and inferior Calves exceedingly little business was doing at late rates. There was a better inquiry for the best dairy-fed Pigs at extreme currencies. Large Pork was very dull in sale. About 100 were on offer from Ireland. Prior to the close of business, a fair clearance of the general supply was effected.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton	3 2 .. 5 0	Pork	3 10 .. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,052	5,410	118	260
Monday	3,964	23,100	118	260

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 13.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.
Middling do	2 6 .. 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 6 .. 3 8
Prime large	3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	3 10 .. 4 4
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 4 .. 4 2
Large Pork	3 6 .. 4 4	Small Pork	4 6 .. 4 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals of Irish Butter in the past week were large, the market dull, the business transacted of minor importance, and prices from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower on all kinds except fine. For foreign the demand was not free, prices lower 2s. per cwt. ——Bacon.—The price of new Irish singed sides has declined 4s. per cwt., without increasing the demand. New tierce and barrel middles and Berwick Pork were also lower in price 4s. and 6s. per cwt. American middles sold rather more freely, at an advance of 1s. and 2s. per cwt. Hams: no change. Lard dull, and the turn cheaper.

CHEESE MARKET, Nov. 13.—The trade continues remarkably dull; and nothing but fine goods maintain their prices: these are very scarce, and therefore when by chance any appears, it is eagerly caught up. Low priced things are lower. In exportation nothing comparatively doing. No fine American on hand. Gonda and Edams are still abundant and low.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 13.—Our trade is very dull, and sales are made with difficulty, the supply being now very much of stale Butters, which having to come against an immense stock of Irish, will most probably entail a loss upon the holders. Fine weekly Dorset, 102s. to 104s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 94s.; Devon, 96s. to 98s.; Fresh, 10s. to 13s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of interest transpired in the Seed market, and quotations may be regarded as little better than nominal.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red	30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s to 40s.
Cow Grass [nominal]	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 43s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£11 10s. to £12 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	15s. to 21s
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£27 to £3[illegible]
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 15s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white	8s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Canary (per quarter)	85s. to 90s.; fine 90s. to 100s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.)	28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	28s. to 35s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	22s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£8 10s. to £10 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 15s. 5d.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 20s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) 45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.	
Tares (per qr.)	32s. to 38s.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 13.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..... 50s. to 75s. | Clover ..... 70s. to 100s.
Straw ..... 22s. .. 30s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	68,250
" " 1847	284,480
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847	363,530
" " " 1846	438,970
Forwarded unsold this year	47,070
Ditto, last year	25,110
Increase of import this year as compared with last	436,395
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	84,800
Quantity taken for consumption this year	1,154,900
" " " 1847, same period	896,500
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	258,400

SATURDAY.—There has been a healthy demand for cotton today, and the sales amount to 4,000 bales, 500 on speculation and for export. Prices continue firmly maintained for all descriptions.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 13.—The public sales of Wool, Colonial and foreign, begin at the Hall of Commerce this week, and the market by private contract is dull. There have only been a few bales of Wool imported into London since our last, and all from Germany.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 13.—The little business doing in our market is at about last week's rates. The duty has receded to £215,000.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Nov. 13.—Our market continues to be well supplied with Foreign Potatoes, which, with an increased supply coastwise, has caused lower prices to be submitted to with nearly all sorts, except a few very choice lots of Yorkshire Regents, which still command a high price. We have had several cargoes from the north arrive in bad condition, selling at a very low figure. The large importation of good useful French Potatoes has caused all second-rate English to sell very heavily. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 60s. to 140s; Wisbeach ditto, 90s. to 100s.; Scotch ditto, 100s. to 120s.; Ditto Reds, 70s. to 90s.; Ditto Cups, 80s. to 90s.; Ditto Whites, 80s.; French and Belgian Whites, 70s. to 90s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 11.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. Pine-apples are plentiful, and Hot-house Grapes are sufficient for the demand. Ribstone Pippins and other desert Apples are ticketed six and eight for 6d. Among Pears we remarked good specimens of Brown Beurré, Chaumontelle, Marie Louise, Crassane, Glout Morceau, Beurré Diel, Passe Colmar, &c. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand, except Filberts and Cobs, which are scarce. Some new Oranges have made their appearance. Lemons are scarce. Amongst Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good; Cauliflowers, Broccoli, &c., sufficient for the demand. Some Asparagus has made its appearance. Supplies of Potatoes—good, though not free from disease—have been received from France, Holland, and Prussia. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 13.—Notwithstanding the heavy stock, and the continued large arrivals, the demand for Tallow is tolerably steady at last week's quotation. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling to-day at 45s., and for forward delivery 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 45s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lb. Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that the total shipments this season will be from 128,000 to 130,000 casks. The Russians were shipping rapidly, and prices varied from 128 to 132 roubles.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 11½d. to 12½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 2¾d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¼d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¼d. to 3¾d.; Calfskins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Downs, 1s. 8d. to 2s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 22s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d.; do. brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £48; Spanish, £47; Sperm, £78 to £82; South Sea, £25 to £27 10s.; Seal, pale, £25 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod £24 to £28 15s.; Cocoa nut, per tun, £40 to £42; Palm, £29 to £32 10s. Whale Fins: South Sea, per ton, £135 to £140; North West £135. The market is steady, Cocoa-nut Oil being rather cheaper.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Nov. 13.

The Market to-day very heavy, with nothing doing, and prices the turn in favour of buyers.—Caradoc, 18s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 204; left from last day, 105; total, 309.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The West India Sugar Market has opened with a more steady appearance, and 720 hhds. have been sold; the Barbadoes sale consisting of good grocery descriptions, went off at a slight advance; the public sale of Mauritius went off without spirit, but 1,600 bags found buyers at last week's currency. The importers bought in two-thirds of the 5,000 bags of Bengal offered; the remainder sold at a decline of 6d. The 3,000 bags Madras were nearly all withdrawn. Refined—dull, without alteration in prices.

COFFEE.—Native good ordinary Ceylon sold heavily at 27s.; and plantation kind must again be considered rather lower.

RICE.—A large portion of the 9,000 bags were withdrawn at full prices. Madras, of low quality, sold a shade cheaper, 8s. 9d.; very good white Bengal, 11s. 6d., 12s.

TEA.—The trade continue to buy sparingly, and previous prices with difficulty sustained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COALS.—R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, having contracted with the Marquis of Londonderry and others, for Best Walls End Coals, can sell a genuine article as cheap as any house in the trade; having ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, several of which are larger than ever known to come through the bridges, by which he saves nearly two shillings per ton in lighterage, breakage, and ships delivery in the pool. The coals come of a much better size than when turned over the ship's side into barges in the pool, and they being always dry, do not slack in the cellar as those which have been exposed to the weather.

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LETTER IV.

GALVANISM.—In my last letter I think I proved very clearly that the powers of the digestive organs depended principally on the supply of nervous influence to them, and also that the galvanic apparatus is capable of supplying that influence to those nerves which are deficient of it. I will now enter still further into the subject, and will endeavour to prove that most of the diseases with which we are afflicted arise primarily from a diseased state of the digestive organs. When the food is received into the stomach, it is there submitted to the action of the gastric juice, the secretion of which commences on the instant the food comes in contact with its coats; this juice converts the food into chyme, which is expelled by the contractile power of the stomach into the duodenum, where it meets with the bile and the pancreatic juice, by the action of which it is converted into a white fluid called "chyle," and a thick yellow residue. The chyle is now taken up by the absorbent vessels, and is mixed with the general current of venous blood, which, after passing through the lungs, both chyle and venous blood are converted into red, arterial, nutritive blood, and which is now distributed by the heart through the arteries, to supply strength and nourishment to every part of the body. This is the process of digestion described in a few words. That is, it is the process which goes on in a healthy stomach; but it is very different in an unhealthy one. In the healthy state, there is just the quantity of gastric juice secreted to prepare blood for the wants of the system. It is not so in the diseased stomach. Food is swallowed; a small secretion of gastric juice takes place; a proportionate quantity of food is digested, and the remainder undergoes a state of fermentation. Gasses are formed; a flatulency is the consequence; acids are generated; and what is termed "heart-burn," is the consequence.. The food in a state of fermentation is either vomited or escapes into the intestines, and which is the cause of the irritative excitement, the colicky pains and bowel complaints, unfortunately, too well known to need further description. Thus, then, it will be evident that there will not be that supply of new blood necessary to give strength to the various parts of the body; for it is the blood that forms the bone—it is the blood that repairs the waste of muscle, nerve, skin, and vessels. This waste is continually going on—it never ceases; and, unless the waste can be repaired, disease must follow. There is a common saying in my native country, (Devonshire,) 'That the worst spoke in the wheel creaks first;" and depend upon it, that whether that "spoke" be the liver, lungs, or any other part, that will be the first attacked. Often do I hear the sufferer from indigestion, on his first visit, say to me, "Oh, Sir, if you knew how wretched I feel, you would pity me. I have no energy, no resolution; all my affairs are neglected; my mind seems incapable of the least exertion; my strength has vanished, both from mind and body." How can it be otherwise? The waste is continually going on, and, if it be not replaced, weakness must be the result. You may as well expect to get power in a steam-engine without a fire, as to get power in the brain and muscles without a healthy supply of new blood. The blood circulates in every part, from the brain to the toes; let it be impeded in its circulation, or vitiated in quality, and disease is the inevitable result. That Galvanism will restore the digestive powers to their healthy state, I have proofs of daily; and I can conscientiously state that I succeed nineteen times out of twenty. Invalids, to whom it is not convenient to visit London, are informed that the price of my Portable Galvanic Apparatus is Ten Guineas. They will not have the least difficulty in using them, as I supply them with every information.

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